The New-York Times.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

A Decided Republican Majority in the City of Philadelphia.

McClure's Desperate Frauds Cannot Save Him.

Hartranft's Election Foreshadowed Beyond Doubt.

Early Returns of the Philadelphia Vote Anticipated.

The Present Aspect of the Situation Throughout the State.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—Returning here after a three weeks' tour through the interior counties of the State, I find the Philadelphia Republicans no less confident of an overwhelming victory for their State ticket on Tuesday next than they were when I left. They claimed 15,000 majority in this city then, and they claim it now, with a possible and probable addition of 1,000 or 2,000 more. It is very likely to reach 17,000, and, in any event, can hardly fall below 12,000. McClure, the Chairman of the Liberal State Committee, whom I met at Harrisburg, conceded them a majority of 15,000 in Philadelphia, and even then he claimed that, by some mysterious process which I could not comprehend, and he could not explain, Buckalew would be elected Governor. He was probably relying on the frauds he intended to perpetrate in Luzerne, Carbon, Clarion and other counties; but fortunately that trick has been discovered in time to be frustrated, and it is next to impossible for the coalition to concoct new schemes of fraud during the next twenty-four hours that will suffice to overcome the known majorities they have got to contend against. News reached here last night that a gang of 1,500 men were on their way to Luzerne County from Maryland and Delaware to swell the list of Democratic voters, and detectives were at once dispatched from this city and Harrisburg to look after them. The Democrats will doubtless succeed in polling a considerable number of illegal votes in the border counties, but not by any means enough to secure the success of their ticket. Making due allowance for all the frauds they will be able to perpetrate, and granting them all the increased majorities they claim in Democratic counties, and all the decreased majorities they hope for in Republican counties, yet it will be found impossible for them to bring Buckalew to Philadelphia with 500 majority over Hartranft. Unless all the indications that have appeared on the surface during the campaign in Pennsylvania are misleading; unless all calculations based on the previous vote of the State for the last four years are erroneous, there is no possibility that Buckalew can be elected Governor on Tuesday, or that Hartranft can fail to succeed by at least 20,000 majority. The Democrats and scrubcads, however, are calculating largely on some miracle, and must win, if they win at all, by means of it. Everywhere they talk of the large number of voters who are publicly ranked as Grant and Hartranft men, but who intend, when the time comes, to vote for Greeley and Buckalew. That there are a few such is undoubtedly true, but that they are sufficient in number to practically affect the result, I do not believe. The outward appearance of strength and enthusiasm on the Republican side was never greater than it has been in this campaign. The Republican mass-meetings, even in Democratic counties, have uniformly been more largely attended and more enthusiastic than those on the Democratic side; the organization of the party is better, and it surpasses its opponents in all the elements that ordinarily insure success.

A judicial investigation of the Democratic frauds in issuing forged naturalization papers will be had here to-morrow, and it could not be strange if some of the leaders of the coalition should find themselves in prison before election day. The Democracy is all split up and disorganized in this city, and its organs complain that the factions in various wards are putting themselves up at auction and offering their votes to the highest bidder. The better class of Democrats, it is said, are so disgusted with the forlorn and demoralized condition of their party that they will not go near the polls at all on Tuesday. They refuse to go Greeley for the Presidency, in any event, and, as Buckalew declines to say whether he is a Greeley man or not, they feel indifferent about his election, and will take no part either in the State or Presidential canvass.

A very large Republican mass-meeting was held in Chester last evening, which was addressed by Gen. Hartranft and others. They had the largest torch-light procession ever seen in Chester County. Several meetings were also held in this city, and a very large crowd assembled at the Wigwam to listen to Gen. Sigel, of New-York, who, however, failed to make his appearance, much to the disappointment of the audience. Ex-Gov. Curtin addressed a full house at Concert Hall, repeating in substance the reasons which he assigned for his apostacy at Bellefonte and Lewisburg. The only answer people give to the appeal is: "Too late, Andy."

The Pennsylvania Election law authorizes a count of the votes every hour in this city, so that the result will be known very soon after closing the polls. Voting continues till 7 P. M., but a statement of the condition of the vote will be made at 10 A. M. and another at 3 P. M. The full vote of the city for Governor ought to be known in New-York by 9 o'clock Tuesday evening.

Grand Republican Demonstration in Reading.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Oct. 6.—A monster torch-light procession took place in this city on Saturday evening, which was the largest political demonstration of the present campaign. The processors, far beyond entirely at home organizations, 2,500 men being in line, of whom 500 were mounted, and the procession occupied half an hour in passing. The houses of citizens were illuminated, and brilliant displays of fire-works were made at many points. There was an outpouring of the entire populace, and the streets of the city were never before so crowded. There was the greatest enthusiasm along the route. After the parade an immense meeting was organized in Penn-square, which was addressed by Major George W. Curry and J. A. Smith, colored, of Philadelphia, and P. J. Doney, of Mauch Chunk. The Republicans of this county are enthusiastic in their support of Gen. Hartranft. They have been working night and main, and expect on Tuesday next to show a large reduction in the heavy Democratic majority of this district.

Republicans Confident—Democratic Knaves Attempting Republican Frauds—The McClure and Randall Frauds—A Proclamation Against Obstructing Elections.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 6.—The Republican prospects have improved here very much in the last four or five days. The enthusiasm continues intense in all the western portion of the State. Within a day or two reports have come in from several counties so favorable as to surprise the Republican leaders, who have expected from them no more than the usual majorities. The Republican meetings, addressed by home speakers almost exclusively, are attended by immense multitudes of people. The masses are aroused as never before, and are thoroughly in earnest. A full vote will be polled.

The great business meeting in favor of Hartranft last Friday had much influence, and many new converts to the State ticket are known. The minimum majority for Hartranft claimed in Allegheny County by the Republicans is 7,000. One of the most experienced and cautious Republican politicians said to-night that he should be much surprised if the majority did not rise to several hundred above 7,000. The conduct of the coalition crowd is doing much to consolidate and enlarge the Republican vote.

From the very beginning almost every Republican gathering and procession has been insulted by robust ruffians of the Greeley party. Several times processions have been attacked. Awhile ago them Northern Kuklux, who are demanding reconciliation and good feeling, got behind a fence and stoned a club of colored men. Last night they fired into the Republican procession, and one man was killed. From some houses over the river a shower of paving stones were thrown into the procession. Men from the procession retaliated by entering the houses and throwing out the furniture, but no personal violence was attempted. On the other hand there has not been a single instance of disturbance or violence when Democratic processions have been marching. It is only because of the strength of the local government in this State that the Kuklux of Pennsylvania is not as lawless and monstrous in its outrages as the Kuklux that has just been operating for the Greeley ticket in the State of Georgia. The law here commands still some slight respect and fear. It is on this account that the exposures of the cheating schemes of McClure and Sam. Randall will prevent their execution in any alarming extent. The prosecution and arrest of the ranting reformers has already spread terror among the agents they had sent out. The following, which appears in an editorial of the *Commercial* to-morrow morning, will not calm their fears, for they know the execution of the law is not the vigorous hands. The *Commercial* says: "The discovery of the plot, concerted by McClure and Randall was most fortunate. Fraudulent voters rifled on to execute it scattered throughout the State should take warning. With their chiefs arrested, if not looking through prison bars, their own safety becomes the matter of greatest concern. Not all will escape. A part at least will pay the penalty of becoming the dupes of McClure and Randall and the prospect is that a numerous company of reformers will become inmates of institutions which the State has provided for criminals." In further remarks: "Aleck McClure, looking through prison bars, would be a pleasant sight to the honest citizens of the State. That there is some prospect of it is of itself a gratifying fact, though there is too much reason to fear that he may, in the end, escape through the expedients which he will be able to adopt. But it will not be so with his deluded victims who attempts to vote on forged naturalization papers. They will be left to their fate, and the Penitentiary, in part, at least, will claim its own."

The Democratic Committee of this city prepared and privately gave their election officers a list of more than a hundred frivolous questions to be asked of men whose votes should be challenged. The design was to challenge every negro, and cause as much delay by subjecting them to as long examination as to prevent most of their votes from being polled. One of these catechisms was captured, and the United States Attorney for this district, Mr. Swope, has prepared a proclamation under the authority of the Enforcement law, which gives instructions of the election to know that the provisions of that law will be promptly and energetically enforced, and proper, usual and lawful questions only will be permitted.

All the general work of the canvass is ended. To-morrow will be wholly spent in arranging all the details of work on the succeeding day in the several voting precincts. The Democrats are perceptibly less boastful than last Monday morning when they first began to pay out the New-York contributions, and Republicans have no doubt of carrying the State.

Republican Prospects Daily Improving—Failure of Schurz and McClure to Alienate the Germans—The Democratic Schemes of Fraud.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 5, 1872.

On returning to this city after an absence of two weeks I found that the condition of the political canvass is, on the whole, rather improved for the Republicans than otherwise, not only in Allegheny County, but throughout the western part of the State. The campaign has been vigorously pushed from the beginning, and the enthusiasm has steadily increased. Underlying the public demonstrations an unusual amount of work has been quietly done through the organizations of the party, which are in a very effective condition.

THE GERMANS FOR HARTRANFT.

It was claimed loudly in the central part of the State last week, that Mr. Schurz had carried the entire German vote of this city away from Hartranft. I could not find any confirmation of the truth of that claim when in Harrisburg, and inquiries here are met with strong replies to the contrary. There is no reason to believe that Hartranft will lose a large portion of the German vote here, but there is reason to expect that he will have nearly the whole of it. The Germans are largely in the Republican organizations. They are in the Hartranft clubs. They turn out in force to attend Republican meetings in the city, and they go by hundreds, on the shortest notice, and of their own accord, to meetings outside the city. Only a very few are in the Buckalew clubs. If, under these circumstances, they go quietly and vote against Hartranft, as McClure claims they will, they are a most remarkable class of men and politicians.

ANOTHER SLANDER DISPROVED.

A loud cry was made after the Soldiers' Convention that Hartranft went among the lagerbeer saloons and drank with the Germans, to gain favor and votes. The Democrats thought in this way to turn the temperance men of the community against him, and in their mistaken zeal, did not count upon the effect their slander would have on the Germans themselves. It is true that Gen. Hartranft did, while here, go among the Germans freely. He went upon invitation of a committee composed of the best Germans here. He visited, by their invitation, some of the German gardens. But he did not drink. When the glasses were filled the General did not insult his hosts by refusing to drink. But in the manner of a true German gentleman, understanding their ways, he simply touched the glass and set it down untasted. The fact that he did not drink was noticed by the Germans, and his compliment to them in complying with their positive customs was the more appreciated. They were more pleased with his abstinence than they would have been with excessive drinking, and his manner among them made many friends. The wholesale charge that he and the Germans got drunk together had the effect to make them angry, and especially their best men, who knew the story was a falsehood. Several influential Germans seen after the publication declared themselves for Hartranft, though they had before opposed him. The temperate people, when they learned the truth, had a higher regard for him than ever.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES.

The table of estimates which you published yesterday of the majorities in the counties of this State allows but five thousand in this. Instead of that Hartranft may possibly have ten thousand. He is believed to be sure of seven thousand, but the elements which would make it three thousand more are claimed by the Greeley party, and the concession can be afforded by Republicans.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S MEETING IN PITTSBURG.

In this city an immense amount of capital, as everybody knows, is invested in the manufacture of iron and steel, and in kindred industries. There are more wealthy manufacturers and merchants and business men here than in any city of its size in the country. This immense business interest is substantially united in support of Grant and Hartranft. A most remarkable meeting of business men was held here on Friday night. The Academy of Music was filled and overflowing. Five hundred of the most prominent business men of the community signed the call for the meeting. They had been aroused and brought together through the influence of business men, and not by the action of the politicians. The meeting was so like this city what the great reform meetings of last year were to New-York. The indorsement of Hartranft was the strongest that could be made. Men of wealth and standing in the community who have never held an office and never wanted one, who had never made a speech in public and never expected to, who had never before participated in a public political meeting, declared in brief, strong sentences their faith in the Republican tickets, State and national, and their intention to vote for both. The meeting continued with unabated interest and enthusiasm till 11 o'clock. It will have great influence on the result here and all over the western portion of the State, where the men who made these declarations are known.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS.

Everything is done that can be done to defeat the Democratic frauds. Our people have been unusually successful in discovering their plans in advance, and it is extremely improbable that they can manufacture voters enough to change the result. The end is awaited with hope and confidence.

Pool-Selling on the Pennsylvania Elections.

A lively business was done at Johnson's pool-rooms, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, on Saturday evening, in the sale of pools on the Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio elections. Twenty-five dollars was offered for first choice in the first pool offered. Hartranft was chosen. Buckalew sold for $17 in this pool. Five other pools were then quickly sold at the same rates. Friends of Buckalew became reluctant to bet, and but one piece of the evening $100 to $60 was offered in Hartranft.

Why Yerkes was Pardoned.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "The pardon of Charles T. Yerkes was granted for the following reasons, and for these only: It was asked for by thousands of the most prominent and respectable business men of Philadelphia without respect to party; by nearly 150 members of the bar, among whom were Democrats of high standing in the party; by Col. Thomas A. Scott; by A. J. Drexel, an eminent banker and a Democrat, and even by Mr. Alexander K. McClure himself. The pardon was granted because these men requested it; because two of the five Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions were convinced, one of them a Democrat, declared, that the conviction was not according to law. There was a total absence of anything like partisanship in the entire movement, as the record plainly shows, and it is, therefore, utterly preposterous for the Democratic speakers who McClure's name is on that very position, to assert or pretend that party politics or the interests of any candidate had anything to do with the matter."

ILLINOIS.

Senator Logan at Mount Pulaski—20,000 Republicans Turn Out.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 6.—Yesterday there was an immense Republican mass-meeting at Mount Pulaski, about twenty miles from this city. Not less than 20,000 people were assembled. Senator Logan made an eloquent and able speech in the afternoon, which was listened to with profound attention and was enthusiastically applauded. In the evening there was a fine torch-light procession, composed of nearly 4,000 tenners. The Senator also addressed a very large audience in this city on Friday evening, and was the principal speaker at a barbecue and mass-meeting at Mechanicsburg, in this county, on Thursday. These three meetings were among the most satisfactory of the campaign.

The scrubcads attempted to have a mass-meeting in this city yesterday, and although it had been thoroughly advertised, and ten of their leading speakers were on the bills, the meeting was an utter failure, both as regards numbers and enthusiasm. The coalition is continually losing ground in this State.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Payment of the Award and What to Do With It—The San Juan Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—It is anticipated in official circles that the award made by the Geneva Tribunal will be paid before the expiration of twelve months from the time of its announcement, this being the treaty limit. The money will be paid to the Department of State, and as there is no law concerning the disposal of it, legislation by Congress becomes necessary at the next session.

The only official information concerning the San Juan arbitration is that a decision would be made early this month.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Business in Honolulu was dull Sept. 25. Exchange ruled at three per cent.

The steamer Idaho arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu last evening.

The Utah Territorial Fair, at Salt Lake City, closed its three days' session on Saturday.

The President has recognized P. H. Hartmann as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway, at Cincinnati.

No appointment of Minister to Sweden is contemplated until the Senate shall be in session to confirm it.

In Providence, R. I., on Saturday, William S. Lincoln and James Hill, copartners, were examined on a charge of firing their own store, and held for examination.

There are now ninety cadet midshipmen at the Naval Academy, from the June and September examinations, including one Japanese and one colored boy.

The forty-second semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, commenced yesterday, in Salt Lake City, and will continue until Friday.

A bill had been introduced in the Legislature of New-Zealand empowering the natives to sell land instead of the Government. The natives were quiet.

The great summit crater of Maualoa in the Island of Hawaii is again in eruption. There is no flow of lava yet. At a distance of seventy-five miles the sight is magnificent.

A large number of miners have returned to San Francisco from the Arizona diamond fields, their expedition being unsuccessful. They denounce the diamond excitement as a fraud.

The Court-house at Kenkakee, Ill., was burned on Saturday, causing a loss of $50,000; insurance is $20,000. The records were all saved. An ex-convict was arrested on suspicion of firing the building, which caught in the cupola.

The whaling schooner E. H. Hatfield, of Provincetown, Mass., arrived at Newport, R. I., Saturday night, with 140 barrels of oil. The mate, Mr. E. F. Craig, of South Boston, and George E. Stone, of Athol, Mass., were killed by a whale.

Minister Nelson has informed the Department of State that there is a prospect of the Mexican Government soon appointing a Commissioner, in order that the business before the United States and Mexican Claims Commission may be resumed.

The steamer Zodiac came in collision with an unknown schooner, on Saturday night, off Five Fathom Light, Lewes, Del., sinking the schooner. The crew were saved. The steamer is now hence reported at Lewes, and will probably proceed to New-York today.

OHIO.

The Republican State Ticket to be Elected.

Thirteen to Fifteen Administration Congressmen Counted on.

Probability of a Very Fair Vote Being Brought Out.

Enthusiasm and Energy of the Republicans.

Disgust and Demoralization of the Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct 6.—Ohio will, on Tuesday, elect the Republican State ticket by a reduced majority from last year, and thirteen, possibly fifteen, out of twenty Republican members of Congress. It is conceded by the best judges that the majority will fall off from last year from four to eight thousand, owing, as you have already been apprised, to the failure to organize the canvass in time to get out the reserve vote. There are some very well informed men, good judges of the State, who believe that the vote will be out, and that the majority of last year will be repeated. But I must confess that of the vim and snap and energy which get out the votes, I have seen more in the coalition committees, and in the papers of that side, than among the Republicans. The temper of the Republicans is splendid—what the canvass has lacked has been the executive utilization of the organization already at hand. The responsibility for this failure I will not attempt to locate. I find it is shifted back and forth between the State and National Committees, and I leave them to settle it. I only state these facts now to prevent any one from being surprised if the Republican majority is not up to high-water mark. The State is safe. With all their activity and boasts there is no such thing as a surrender to the corrupt coalition in Ohio, but the majority now seems more likely to be 10,000 than to go higher. There are certain indications that it will go considerably higher, just such as we saw before the election in Maine, but they are not of a character to be safely taken into account. If they amount to anything, it will be so much clear gain. The element of Democratic disgust at the coalition generally is very strong in this State, but it is not likely to do more than refuse to vote for Greeley. We count on all their votes for the Democratic State ticket next Tuesday. The Liberal Republicans have also needed a great deal of drilling and coaxing to induce them to vote this ticket, which is purely Democratic, and many of them will not. But under threats from the Democrats that Greeley will be punished in return for such recalcitrant conduct, most of them will probably come up to the scratch when the work comes to be done, if only upon their voting, what there are of them, according to the bargain. One thing must be remembered. Here, as in Maine, local prejudices affect the State ticket. The aggregate majority on Congress will be greater by several thousand, probably, than that on the State ticket. This will be a truer test of the strength of the national candidates. CYMON.

THE WESTERN RESERVE.

The Condition of the Republican Canvass—What the Loyal Region will Do—Faithful Ever—An Analysis of the Several Counties—Probable Republican Majority on the Reserve 15,500.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1872.

It is among the loyal Republican counties of the Western Reserve that the Liberals tell you their great strength lies. I have never believed a tithe of their boasts, and yet have preferred personal investigation prior to expressing an opinion based even upon unimpeachable information from well-informed men in the various counties. The Reserve counties are Ashtabula, Trumbull, Mahoning, Portage, Geauga, Lake, Cuyahoga, Summit, Medina, Lorain, Huron and Erie. They comprise the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Congressional Districts, and also part of the Tenth and Seventeenth, as now constituted, Erie and Huron being in the Tenth and Mahoning in the Seventeenth. The greatest number of Liberal Republicans, by far, to be found in the district, are in the Cities of Cleveland, Akron and Sandusky, where there are more or less Germans. Outside of these places it is of very small consequence, and will be easily overcome if the Republicans get out their vote. This is the great danger, that the full vote will not be out, because the canvass has not been made hot enough to entuse thoroughly this strong Republican region. The condition of the several counties is this: Ashtabula will probably fall off slightly from her majority of October, 1868, from lack of sufficient energy in the canvass of the county, although it has been very active there this week, and a quiet means has been taken to secure a full vote, which may be even more effective than meetings. Fifty picked men were selected last Saturday, and went into the townships to attend exclusively for getting to the polls every Republican voter. The Republican majority in 1868 (October) was 4,256; last year it was 3,097. This year it will be somewhere about 3,800. There are about 800 Liberal Republicans in the county, out of a Republican vote of 4,000. Lake County is wide awake, and will poll her full vote. The meeting here yesterday, and the meetings at Madison and Willoughby today render it certain that she will poll very nearly her majority of 1868, viz., 1,861. Geauga and Portage will fully equal last year—more likely to go above it than under it—viz., 1,721 and 831 respectively. Mahoning is closely worked up, it being the residence of both the candidates for Congress in the Seventeenth District. A very full vote will be polled, and the Republican majority of last year—435—will be fully maintained. Of Cuyahoga I have previously spoken, but since the great demonstration on Tuesday it is rendered certain that the majority on the State ticket, which was 3,797 in 1868; will this year be increased from 800 to 1,000. Owing to the very bitter contest on Congress, a heavy vote will be polled. Bess on 2,050 majority for Parsons are freely offered. Summit County has some German disaffection at Akron, but as it did poorly last year, her Republicans promise to make that majority of 813 at least 1,300, and it ought to be 1,500. Medina County has been splendidly canvassed by the Republicans, and will come square up to her majority of 1,000 in 1868. Lorain County has not been so actively worked up, and the Liberals claim to have the names of 400 Republicans. They can't produce 150 who will vote the Democratic State ticket next Tuesday. Lorain's majority of 2,267 last year can hardly be reduced, and that is within 40 votes of as much as she gave in 1868. Huron County has 100 secesses. She gave 1,219 majority last year, 1,408 in 1868, and will next Tuesday give the State ticket 1,400, and Charley Foster for Congress 1,500. When November comes she will match every Greeley Republican with two Democrats who will not swallow "crew." Erie OuLsty is very vacillating in her majorities, and there is some disaffection in Sandusky. She gave 672 majority last year, and I look for about 600 this year. Foster will get about 800, as Sloane, his opponent, lives in this county, and will buy all he can. This completes the Reserve, and my estimate of the Republican majority in these counties is 15,500. This is 1,000 less than last year, because of the economy and exceptional majority of Cuyahoga, which cannot be reached this year by 3,000. Rich, to sum, I have left margin enough to bring the majority up to last year, but I expect to see that in the Northern counties of the other Reserve counties. This is a fair showing of Northern Ohio, after looking over the field carefully, asked by nearly a week of personal investigation. I shall be disappointed if this estimate is not confirmed, and if none be adjusted by even the most sanguine "Liberal" that they can elect by carrying the State they must break down the majority largely. CYMON.

THE TENTH DISTRICT.

Foster vs. Sloane—A Bitter Contest—Foster's Election Assured—Sloane in the Role of a Greeley Reformer—A Great Speech by Judge Bingham.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CLYDE, Ohio, Friday, Oct. 4, 1872.

The Tenth District is, outside of its limits at any rate, regarded as doubtful. But not, apparently, by the Republicans inside of it. An exceedingly sharp contest is being waged on Congress between Hon. Charles Foster, present Republican member, and his opponent, Rush R. Sloane, which is intensified by that bitterness which apostacy always begets. The five counties of Huron, Erie, Sandusky, Seneca and Hancock have been very thoroughly canvassed, and there is no danger but that the vote will be fully out in all this quarter. Foster has badly damaged his unscrupulous opponent within the past two weeks, and will be elected by not less than seven hundred majority, which will be better than last year. He will get 1,500 in Huron, and 200 in Erie. He will very nearly tie Hancock, leaving Sloane 1,100 in Seneca and Sandusky. There have some things been done by Sloane which should have the benefit of the TIMES wide circulation, because they furnish another instance of the qualities which it takes to make a "Greeley Reformer." He is a conspicuous instance of the apostate, and one of the first things proven upon him was the fact that he sold his influence, as an officer of the United States—special mail agent—for money. He figured in a transaction, *a la* Doolittle, but with far less circumlocution. During this canvass he has used the property of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroad Company for his personal benefit in the most unscrupulous manner. He has refused to furnish excursion trains for Republican meetings, and has at the same time run free excursion trains filled with his own retainers by the thousand. Yesterday he even refused to haul two car loads from Sandusky to this place on one of his regular trains. Even after the Republicans, who wanted to attend the great meeting here, had secured the cars from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The outrageous conduct of this man warrants every shinpet of politics and the travelling public as well, in putting the Cleveland, Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroad on their black list until his stockholders and directors bring him to his senses.

Hon. John A. Bingham filled Congressman Frye's appointment here yesterday, addressing over two thousand people in the open air, and making one of the grandest speeches the eloquent old man ever uttered. It went straight home to the hearts of Republicans, confounded the Democrats and Liberals, and will increase Foster's vote materially. The Tenth District is safe. It need no longer be classed among the doubtful. CYMON.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

Improved Prospects—The Work of Six Days—No Doubtful Congressional Districts Outside of Hamilton County—Hayes and Eggleston—A Vile Purpose of a Vile Coalition.

From Our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1872.

Returning to this central point after more than a week's absence in search of the weak spots on our side and the devices of the enemy, I find the general situation materially improved, and the belief that the State is safe by a handsome majority well fortified by fresh facts. A great deal of work has been done in the past six days. The Republican canvass has improved, while that of the coalition has fallen off. The Republican meetings have been the most numerous and the most largely attended, and have shown the most spirit. It is greatly to be regretted that the spirit on the Republican side, now evoked, could not have been aroused two weeks ago. Had that been done, the State would have been swept by twenty thousand majority next week. As it stands now it will fall much below that, simply because, take it all in all, the canvass has not been animated enough, nor early enough in its inception, to bring out the full Republican vote.

Nevertheless, there is no longer a doubtful Republican Congressional District outside of Hamilton County. I have already given you the condition of the Reserve and of the Tenth District. The Fifteenth District, heretofore considered doubtful, is now safe. Attorney-General Williams has awakened a magnificent spirit in Southern Ohio, and there will be no falling off there. Mr. Sprague will be returned. In the Fourth District, which the Greeleyites imprudently claimed, there has been a constantly increasing Republican furore, ending at Dayton, on Thursday night, with a splendid ovation to Senator Wilson, the like of which has not been seen for many years. Poor old Mr. Winans will have added to all his other misfortunes that of being the worst defeated candidate for Congress in the State. The Third District is also all right, though the canvass has not been so active as elsewhere. A regular Bourbon is running for Congress there, and will poll several hundred votes in Butler County, where the Democrats don't eat crow "worth a cent."

The two Hamilton County districts are in doubt, and render it possible that the next delegation from this State in Congress may stand thirteen Republicans to seven Democrats, in place of fourteen Republicans to five Democrats, as now. Ohio gains but one by the new apportionment. The prospect is, however, that Gen. Hayes will carry his district. Six or eight prominent and influential Democrats are openly at work for him. Eggleston's district is in the greatest doubt, and if either is lost it will be this. But Ben is working like a beaver, and, as a politician, he is hard to beat. The chances for his success are about even with those for his defeat.

The liquor-dealers—that is, the saloon-keepers and retailers, who want to be at liberty to incite murder without being responsible for it—have united for slaughter Hon. John Welch, Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Dodds, Democratic candidate for the short term vacancy for Congress in the Second District. They have demanded this at the hands of the striped coalition State Central Committee, as a reward for the contributions that have been levied upon them, and a special fund of money is being spent for this purpose. A beautiful party, indeed, to champion reform! Mr. Greeley's attention is needed to the practices of some of his followers. Was will the virtuous old man say when he learns that his success in this State is sought to be secured, and, in fact, mainly depends upon the contributions of money levied upon the retailers of rum, the keepers of brothels, and other slums of iniquity where poor liquors are sold. And if a man dare raise his voice in protest against the license of these faithful protégés of the Liberal-Democratic coalition, he is marked for defeat, be he Democrat or Republican. CYMON.

A Bequest of $100,000 to Dartmouth College.

From the Boston Journal, Oct. 5.

Mr. Benjamin D. Emerson, who died at his residence in Jamaica Plain, on Tuesday, will be remembered chiefly for his active interest in the cause of education in connection with his brother, Mr. Frederick Emerson, who died some years ago. The brothers were both managers at one time in the publication of *Emerson's Arithmetic*, a work which has been extensively used in our schools. Mr. Benjamin D. Emerson was born in New-Hampshire, and after graduating at Dartmouth College he followed the profession of schoolmaster in that State for many years. He left an estate valued at about $200,000, and according to the provisions of his will the bulk of the property is to be devoted to religious and educational purposes. To Dartmouth College he gives $100,000, and a considerable sum is left to establish a library in his native town. A number of private bequests are also made in the will.

CHICAGO.

The Bricklayers' Strike—Anniversary of the Great Calamity.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 6.—The bricklayers on strike have sent several of their number last evening to visit other cities and prevent workmen from coming here. They have also passed resolutions to the effect that no union man shall work for any contractor in this city unless said contractor shall have first signed an agreement to pay $4 for eight hours' work.

In a number of churches today the discourses were based upon the terrible calamity which befell the community a year ago, and the progress made in the restoration of the burned city. Workmen are busy day and night upon the Chamber of Commerce, a number of banks and similar buildings, in order to have them ready for occupancy and formal opening on the 9th inst., the anniversary of the fire.

AMERICAN REFORM PARTY.

Alleged Secret Political Organization—Statement of One of its Members.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—The *Democrat*, today, gives a long account of a secret political organization called the American Reform Party, information of which was derived from a gentleman holding a high office in its ranks. The report says the organization first formed in 1867; it had only a feeble existence, being confined to a few Eastern States, until the New-York riots of 1871, when it broke out anew. Shortly after that agents were sent through all the States to form the nucleus of the American Reform Party, and now the organization ramifies the whole country. In Missouri alone there are 200 clubs and a State Council. In St. Louis there are twelve club councils, which hold meetings almost nightly, and claim to have 5,000 voters in this county.

The principal features of their platform of principles are a declaration for a perpetuation of federalism, in that Americans must rule America. Nevertheless, persons born abroad of American parents, and foreigners coming to the United States when under twenty years of age, should be entitled to all the rights and privileges of native-born citizens; that no person should be selected for a political station, whether native or foreigner, who recognizes any allegiance or obligation to any foreign Power whatever; the unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of States; non-interference by Congress with purely State questions; opposition to any union between Church and State, and no interference with any religious faith or worship, and no test oath for office; thorough investigation of all alleged abuses of trust by public officers, and strict economy in public expenditures; enforcement of all laws constitutionally enacted until they are repealed or declared void by competent judicial authority; that all children are entitled to education at the public expense, free from sectarianism, and that there should be no division of the school funds for other than school purposes.

The party claims to have already influenced some elections in the New England States. The position of the party is not aggressive, but defensive, the object being to defend the laws and principles of popular government, and compel every man in this country to be American.

The closing words of the *Democrat's* information are: "We have in our Order persons of all nationalities and religions, and we only ask that they shall all be Americans in principle and feeling. We are not against any man's nationality or religion, but we say no monarchical principles shall be engrafted upon the political system of America."

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen on the upper lakes and southward to the Ohio Valley, and eastward over Michigan and Lake Erie, with heavy rains and northerly winds on the lower lakes, and lighter rains in the Ohio Valley. On the entire Atlantic coast southerly to easterly winds and clear weather prevail, with cloudy weather and easterly winds on the Gulf.

PROBABILITIES.

On the lower lakes the barometer will probably rise, with northerly to westerly winds and clearing and cooler weather on Monday, extending over the Middle States by the afternoon, and during Monday night over New-England; in New-England and the southern portion of the Middle States, cloudy weather and areas of rain with southerly to westerly winds; in the Upper Mississippi and on Lake Michigan clear and cool weather extending southward to Kentucky on Monday. Telegraphic reports have not been received from the Northwest, the Southwest, and most of the Gulf States.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs, as recorded by Schultz & Warker:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	60	72	75	70
Stand of barom. in inch	30.13	30.13	--	30.10

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 5 Park-row: 3 A. M., 68°; 6 A. M., 64°; 9 A. M., 68°; 12 M., 70°; 3 P. M., 75°; 6 P. M., 72°; 9 P. M., 68½°; 12 P. M., 69°. Average temperature yesterday, 69¾°.

Sixty Persons Poisoned in Waterford.

From the Troy Times, Oct. 4.

Last night Waterford was the scene of the wildest alarm and the greatest confusion. From the facts that come to our knowledge, it seems that Robert Waldron yesterday had manufactured for his market a large lot of headcheese. As it was the first of the season, the citizens bought liberally, and many of them partook heartily of it yesterday for their evening meal. At about 9 o'clock last night the alarm was first given, the proprietor and inmates of the Howard House, one after another, being taken alarmingly ill. Physicians were summoned in hot haste, and from that time until morning the greatest panic prevailed. Among the list of sufferers we find the names of Thomas Howard, of the Howard House; his son, Adelbert Howard, and his daughter, Miss Rosa Howard, Mrs. David Vanderwerken, Miss Pease, Lewis Smith, A. T. Rawley, L. E. Visscher, W. H. Telfair, J. C. White, Chas. Docharm, Henry Durham, Oscar S. Kenworthy, all guests of the hotel, and Mary Fogarty, Bridget Keany and Andrew McAuliff, domestics. The above are all doing well, with the exception of Mrs. Vanderwerken and Mr. Howard and daughter, who are yet very sick. Among the sufferers in other portions of the town are Mrs. John Ward and daughter, Miss Irene Webster, Messrs. Robert and Mitchell Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Patrick McCarty, a son of Wm. Wolf, and a servant of E. Collins, besides many others. Altogether about fifty persons were poisoned. It is but just to state that no blame is attached to Mr. Waldron. It is a mystery how the cheese became impregnated with the poison.

Typical Straight-Out Democrats.

The Sing Sing *Republican* says that the Democrats of that town seem to be either unwilling or unable to swallow Greeley, and many declare that they will not vote for him. One very decided person was caused the following placard to be pasted on either side of his wagon: "Sold at Baltimore, but not delivered. Betrayed to Greeley, redeemed by O'Conor. For President, Charles O'Conor, of New-York; for Vice-President, John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts"....The Portland (Me.) Press learns that one of the earliest converts to Greeley among the Democrats of that State has so far repented that he is assured that he should so lose his vote as to go in for Mr. Greeley, when he now speaks of somewhat disrespectfully as a "white livered old fool." Friend after friend departs.

Plymouth Church and the Coming Anniversary Festivities.

Plymouth Church was densely crowded yesterday at the morning service. In announcing the programme for the coming week, Rev. Mr. Beecher spoke of the festivities to commences this afternoon to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the church. He expressed a regret that owing to the limited accommodation all comers could not be accommodated, and a preference should be given to those who were invited for the occasion.

INDIANA.

Republicans Firm and Confident of Success.

Infamous Plots of the Greeleyite Desperadoes.

Discovery that the Imported Negroes Were Democrats.

Democratic Reliance Upon Fraud to Elect Hendricks.

Probability of a Complete Failure of Their Plans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 6.—On Saturday the Republican meetings, like all their predecessors, were large and enthusiastic, especially that which greeted Senator Wilson at Evansville. On the other hand, the Democratic demonstration at Terre Haute, for Gratz Brown, was a signal failure. If a coming event ever cast its shadow before it, a decided Republican victory is certain on Tuesday, and even if by stupendous frauds the Democrats should succeed in electing Hendricks, the State is sure for Grant. It is evident they have given up all hope of electing Hendricks by honest means, and there is hardly an hour now that does not reveal some new Democratic devise for defrauding the people.

They have flooded the State with spurious Republican tickets, having the name of Hendricks instead of Browne, and they have scattered broadcast the instructions of their State Committee as to how fourteen different frauds upon the ballot-boxes can be committed. This last infamous scheme, however, has been to drive over some negroes from Kentucky, and pretend they were Republicans, and getting them here, to cause their arrest for intending to vote illegally. A farcical examination was concluded yesterday by discharging the negroes, and they have made statements which fully criminate these Democratic conspirators. In addition, the officials of the railroad by which they were brought here declare they were constantly in the keeping of Democrats en route, and that Democr

THE NEW YORK TIMES, 1872

erotic enthusiasm for Greeley, and never did leaders fail in any undertaking so miserably. Just after Voorhees delivered his philippic in Congress against Greeley after his nomination at Cincinnati, the Democrats met in many of the townships of the Sixth Congressional District, and indorsing the sentiments of that speech, resolved they never would support Greeley. They were sufficiently prompt and fervent in that proceeding, but they have heart in nothing since their leaders swallowed all the professions of their lives and presented Greeley as a Democratic candidate. Their meetings have been almost invariably small and spiritless, and their speakers, from the necessities of their false position, reduced to personal abuse of Gen. Grant as their sole stock in trade. A party based upon slander has a most firm foundation, as these leaders have already found to their cost. It makes no converts, but loses old adherents who were attached to it from principle, and there is something reliable in the present plight of many of the prominent Democrats of Indiana. Until this campaign it was the forte of Mr. Hendricks to be considered "respectable," to be thought a high-toned gentleman, and it was his pride to have tributes paid to his personal worth by political opponents. But in this campaign he could say nothing in favor of his candidate whom he has publicly called an "old codger," and having, therefore, been reduced to abuse of the opposing candidate, he has of necessity descended to clumsy and unmitigated falsehood, and has lost his character as a gentleman. The silly lie about Gen. Grant accepting one hundred thousand dollars within a few days of his inauguration, which had no better basis than changing the date of a letter from 1868 to 1869, so was the first to bring into general circulation, if he did not invent it, and this one fact has been sufficient to earn him the contempt of all honorable men, especially as he has persisted in retailing the lie, notwithstanding it has been proved over and over again to be a lie. But he also originated a charge of land robbery against Gen. Grant, of which he was himself guilty, it reproach by attached to any one, as he voted for the bills which Gen. Grant refused, despite his assertion to the contrary, for the very good reason that one was passed under Mr. Lincoln and the other under Mr. Johnson.

THE DEMOCRATIC STRUGGLES.

With the two parties in these relative conditions, it is not surprising that the prospects of a Republican victory become brighter every day. The Democrats seem now to have given up all hope of carrying the State, and to be devoting themselves to colonizing their voters in the close counties, with a view to obtaining control of the Legislature and saving the United States Senatorship from the general wreck. To this end, and as a cover for their own operations, they are concocting all sorts of charges of intended fraud against the Republican Party, the most notable instance of which was the Lafayette manifesto, which telegraphed across the country last night. There is no doubt that this scheme was arranged at Democratic head-quarters, and the Lorsch Board, who is now in jail for confessed perjury, was hired with his companion not yet arrested to make affidavit that he had been approached by Mr. Henry Taylor and other considerable gentlemen of Lafayette to vote at every station along the railroad to Attica. This infamous scheme was so promptly exposed by the vigor and courage of the gentlemen aspersed that the contrivers of it will hardly try such a second experiment of the kind. They will, however, go on with their colonizing to as great an extent as possible, and will undoubtedly secure three or four members of the Legislature in this way. But even with this addition to their strength they cannot succeed in their chief aim. The Republicans, on Tuesday, will secure the Legislature as well as everything else by their victory, and the Democracy will get poor old Greeley and nothing else in exchange for their principles. E. C.

Latest Note—Complete Organization of the Republicans—What Has Been Accomplished.

From Our Special Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1872.

With only two days of this exhausting campaign remaining, a sense of relief comes upon the whole people. I doubt if there is a Democrat or Republican to be found in all Indiana who is not heartily glad that the bitter strife is almost over, and the decision of the people about to be rendered.

THE REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

The great work of organization and preparation which was commenced upon the Republican side Feb. 22, immediately upon the adjournment of the State Convention which nominated the State ticket, so that practically the work has been in progress seven months, and a fierce battle has been raging all over the State since the Democratic State ticket was nominated on the 11th of June. In this time a vast amount of work has been done by Col. Foster, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. There have been about 1,500 large public meetings, and altogether, including township and school district gatherings, there have not been less than 15,000 speeches delivered in support of the Republican cause. Thousands of telegraphic messages have been sent and received, and there have been 10,000 letters received and answered at head-quarters. In addition to all this, the Chairmen and leading Republicans of nearly all the counties have frequently been in this city in consultation with Col. Foster, whose daily labors in the campaign have commenced at 7 o'clock in the morning and ended late in the evening, and during the same hours Mr. Jerome C. Burnett, the Secretary of the Committee, with two and often several clerks has been kept constantly occupied. For have these been alone in the vast labor necessary for the redemption of Indiana. Senator Morton has traveled thousands of miles and made about fifty speeches, while Gen. Tom Browne, the candidate for Governor, who has been longer in the field than any one else, has been in every county in the State, and will close the campaign on Monday, after having delivered 105 speeches. Hon. Godlove S. Orth and Hon. William Williams, candidates for Congressmen at large, have each spoken about eighty times; the other candidates on the State ticket almost as frequently, and such volunteer State orators as Senator Pratt, Col. Thompson, Gen. Ben. Harrison, Major Gordon and many others hardly less often. In addition to all this the candidates for Congress in the several districts, Mr. Hillman in the First; Dr. Vojles, in the Second; Mr. Harod, in the Third; Judge Wilson, in the Fourth; Gen. Coburn, in the Fifth; Gen. Hunter, in the Sixth; Judge Cason, in the Seventh; Mr. Trusler, in the Eighth; Gen. Shanks, in the Ninth; Major Saylor, in the Tenth, and Gen. Packard, in the Eleventh, have been in their several ways impressing upon the people the necessity of continued Republican supremacy, and most of them have been constantly upon the stump for several weeks. All this work of canvassing for the State generally has been under the direction of Col. Foster, and, except the unfortunate failure to set Secretary Routwell to Terre Haute on Tuesday night, every speaker has been promptly in his place at the appointed time and place until within the past few days, when Senator Morton was detained at home by the illness of his wife, and some of those from abroad, like Gov. Jewell and Gen. Butler, were called suddenly away by duties elsewhere. On the other hand, in no case have the speakers failed to meet large and enthusiastic audiences; and looking back now upon the labors of the last one hundred days, it seems incredible that so much has been done with so few untoward incidents. For has the work of enlightenment been confined to public speaking, for the State Committee has sent out over one million of documents, exclusive of the copies of Republican newspapers which have been distributed.

THE CONDITION OF THE STATE.

This vast amount of labor, now happily accomplished, was undertaken and persisted in because it was absolutely necessary. Said Col. Foster, today: "If we should be beaten by five votes on Tuesday, we would have been beaten by thirty thousand without the work which has been done." In the memory of the recent political history of the State. There is no doubt that Indiana, always a close State since it became Republican, had been retrograding into Democracy. The public are familiar with the statistics of the elections of the last eight years, and how the Republican majority of 20,000, in 1864, dwindled away until it was entirely lost in the Democratic majority of 9,800 in 1870. But for the fact that during all this time the Republicans have had executive control of the State, and nearly all the time have had possession of the legislative power, their party would have been utterly destroyed by the partisan use the Democrats would have made of those prerogatives. Last Spring it required a very strong faith in things unseen to believe that the Republican Party of Indiana could have a chance for victory this year. It was lifeless, except in its quarrels within itself; purposeless, except to encourage its enemies; and disintegrated to such an extent as to leave only a basis for reorganization and hardly that. In this condition the Liberal movement came upon it, and being followed by the "Greeley crisis," it was difficult to foresee what effect they would have. The effect they did have was the first encouraging sign the party gave its friends, for, of all Republicans of Indiana who had ever had much prominence of any kind in the State, only Gen. W. Julian, John D. Defrees, Thomas W. Stillwell, and two or three others, went over to the enemy. These defections were startling in themselves, and it was specially feared that they were not indicative of a stampede from the party lines. On the contrary, as soon as danger threatened, these flock stood up, and the petty quarrels in such heavy Republican counties as Delaware, which had grown out of local issues, utterly ceased. With the party in this condition, the work of enlightenment which has been stationed began. And with what result? Every Republican county, with the possible exception of La Porte, promises to do as well, and many of them far better, than in 1868, and the Democratic counties cannot do any worse than in former years. Such heavy Republican districts as Delaware, Wabash, Wayne, Marion, St. Joseph, promise to give larger majorities than ever before, and some of the close counties, like Clay, will be revolutionized unless all present signs prove false. In previous letters I have, however, spoken of the present prospects in sufficient detail, and it is my purpose now only to refer to them in connection with a statement of the causes to which they are due. It is enough to add that this labor has not been in vain; that the party has been strengthened, instead of weakened, by the events of the past six months, and that it never was so confident of victory upon the eve of an election as it is today. That a fair vote and an honest count will give them a decided triumph no one of them doubts. They name very different figures as their majority, the most cautious sinking to fifteen hundred and the more sanguine rising to ten thousand. The general opinion, however, hails between three thousand and five thousand. Let the Republican Party which can do even this in Indiana is achieving a great deed be gratefully remembered by the nation.

THE OUTLOOK.

In taking leave of this campaign, however, as I practically do with this letter, I am bound to say that the Democrats reach very different conclusions, or pretend to do, and that they have worked and are working very hard, so far as the leaders are concerned, to "make good their claim." They began by nominating as their candidate their presumably strongest man. Thomas A. Hendricks was known as a man of great ability, as well as large experience in public affairs, and when nominated was artificially even by his opponents, to be a gentleman without a stain upon his personal character. He was, therefore, a formidable candidate as opposed to Gen. Browne, who was comparatively unknown, but he speedily fell into the Greeley slough and instantly lost all his advantage. The life-long bitter Democrat, standing upon the Cincinnati platform and supporting Horace Greeley, he was driven to personal abuse of the opposing candidate as his sole political weapon, and of course soon descended to reckless falsehood, as in the case of the letter to the air "stricken state." It was not the fault of his unfortunate political condition, perhaps its inevitable consequence, but Mr. Hendricks soon lost his character for firmness and earned the contempt of honorable men. As with him so with all his party, regardless of the calumnies upon their side became one of slander and abuse just as it has in other States. Lies hatched beyond Indiana did equal service with those manufactured within its borders, and these were none so atrocious as not not be constantly used. Making but little headway among the people by this warfare, the Democrats were forced lorely to a much greater extent than their opponents upon quiet work through their county organizations, and it is solely owing to this that they will make a respectable showing on Tuesday. Their claim is perfect, and thousands will go to the polls and vote for Hendricks with intense disgust, because they know it is a vote for Greeley, but they will vote Leverthelest. Knowledge of this fact is one basis of Democratic confidence, and another is the assumption that there is a large million Liberal vote of which the Republicans are unaware. Unless men have gone about among their fellows with lies upon their lips for months there can be nothing of the sort, for this campaign has been so exciting as to draw from almost every voter in the State an expression of his political sentiment. But the Democrats pretend to believe there is such a vote, and boldly claim that in consequence of it they will have fifteen thousand majority on Tuesday. Some of the leaders undoubtedly expect to reach that figure by wholesale frauds, but even in this, too, they will be disappointed, as the ballot boxes were never so closely guarded as they will be on Tuesday.

The situation, then, now that the election is only two days distant, and it cannot be materially changed, is, that both parties claim the victory, and every sound chance with the Republicans. There will be about 350,000 votes cast, and, as there are about forty names upon the ticket, it will be late on election night before returns commence to come in. Unless, however, the contest should be very close, enough will be known by morning to enable us to make a very close approximation to the result. E. C.

Bishop Harris at Church Prosperity.

Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, East Twenty-seventh-street, was yesterday morning reopened for Divine worship, and the services were attended by a very large congregation. During the recess the church has been remodeled and renovated, a rich-toned organ having been built in the north-eastern portion of the gallery, the eastern part of which has been set apart for the choir, which yesterday was unusually large, and under the direction of Mr. John Stevenson. Rev. John Dickinson, the pastor, having made the usual announcements, called the attention of the congregation to the church improvements, but added that the object of such improvements was merely to make the congregation more comfortable during the time they were seeking for spiritual advantages. He then introduced Bishop Harris, who, before commencing his sermon, alluded to the fact that during the past twelve years he had often been with that congregation, and was pleased to meet them again in their renovated temple. He took for his text the 118th Psalm, twenty-fifth verse: "O Lord, I beseech thee, send now prosperity." True prosperity, he said, was not generally understood, being often viewed in a worldly aspect; but the Church was not prosperity in the sense of any worldly prosperity unless the soul of her children could be secured. Numbers did not always constitute prosperity in a Church. Wealth is not always prosperity; for the Church at Laodicea, although rich in worldly goods, were poor in spiritual thinks. History has proven that in the days when the churches had the most wealth they had the least moral power. It is difficult to retain a hold on things spiritual, when the luxuries of the world are easily attainable. It was a grave mistake of congregations to think themselves prosperous merely when they had a popular preacher or a beautiful temple. He stressed the necessity of religiously educating the children; early training being of the greatest importance, not only in the Sabbath-school, but also at home. A lively interest in the spiritual welfare of others, and in benevolent enterprises, had a tendency to promote prosperity in a church; but, above all, the presence of the Holy Spirit was needed in their hearts. The preacher closed his discourse with an exhortation that they would at all times use the Psalmist's prayer their own. During the afternoon a reunion of the members took place in the church for the purpose of getting together the membership and Christian unity somewhat broken by the long recess.

Fourth Anniversary Sermon of Rev. Isaac Riley, Pastor of the Thirty-Fourth-Street Reformed Church.

The Thirty-fourth-street Reformed Church was unusually well attended yesterday morning, when Rev. Isaac Riley delivered the fourth anniversary sermon of his installation as pastor. He took his text from the one hundred and twenty-second Psalm, first verse: "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord." The reverend gentleman delivered an excellent discourse, observing that the first year was marked by the surprises Providence, nor had they suffered any great calamity. The church had gone on smoothly in its various departments, and the Sunday-school and other religious gatherings were well attended. He mentioned that that portion of church in which they worshiped (God should be the object of their special care, and he reverently) that each individual member did not put forward greater efforts to counteract the evil effects of the five hundred grog-shops in the Ward. The prospects of the coming year looked brighter than those that preceded it, and he made a powerful exportation to each member of the congregation to take a livelier interest in the progress of the church, and the result would be both gratifying and astonishing.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 5.

100 Canton Co. Coal	61	100 New-Jersey Cen.	86¼
1400 West. U. T. b. c.	71¼	20 Chi. & Rock I.	111¼
1100 do.	71	100 do. bot. call	110
1000 do.	70⅞	200 do. s.c. div.	106
400 do.	70⅞	80 Chi., Bur. & Qu.	123¼
200 do.	70⅞	200 C. & N. W. b. o.	79⅞
200 do.	70⅞	100 do.	79⅞
200 do.	70⅞	200 do.	79⅞
2000 do.	70⅞	1400 do.	79⅞
200 do.	70⅞	200 do.	79⅞
200 Cleve. & Pitts. Gd.	97⅞	200 do.	79⅞
400 do. bot. call	97½	100 do.	79⅞
100 Atm. M. Union Ex.	84	200 do. s.c.	79⅞
100 do.	84	200 do.	79⅞
100 Pacific M. b. o.	78⅞	100 C. & N. W. P.	86⅞
100 do.	78⅞	100 do. bot. call	86⅞
100 do. s.c.	78⅞	100 Ohio & Miss.	27⅞
100 do.	78⅞	100 do.	27⅞
100 Erie Railway	26½	200 New-Jersey Cen.	87⅞
100 do.	26½	100 Union Pac.	67⅞
100 do.	26½	100 do.	67⅞
200 I. B. & W. bot.	87½	100 do.	67⅞
100 do.	87½	200 Hannibal & St. Jo.	38
100 do.	87½	100 Del., Lack. & West.	94⅞
100 do.	87½	100 do.	94⅞
100 do.	87½	100 do.	94⅞
100 Morris & Essex	90	200 do. bot. call	94⅞
100 Erie Railway b.	26½	100 Roch., N. & Chi.	7
100 do.	26½	100 do.	7
100 do.	26½	100 do.	7
100 do.	26½	100 do.	7
100 do.	26½	100 do.	7
100 do.	26½	100 do.	7
100 do.	26½	100 Cent. D. & L. Con.	93⅞
100 do.	26½	100 do.	93⅞
100 do.	26½	100 do.	93⅞
100 do.	26½	100 do.	93⅞
100 do.	26½	100 Quick. P. & Pac.	14
100 do.	26½	100 do.	14
100 do.	26½	100 Marquette Cr.	7

MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1872.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing House for the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 5, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$3,493,000
Increase in Specie	3,012,000
Increase in other Legal Tenders	3,067,100
Decrease in Deposits	9,259,000
Decrease in Circulation	120,900

	Oct. 7, '71.	Sept. 28, '72.	Oct. 7, '72.
National Capital	$79,187,000	$77,783,300	$77,783,000
Local Capital	48,246,600	48,246,600	48,246,600
Total	$127,433,600	$126,029,900	$126,029,600
Loans	256,159,200	272,239,300	268,746,300
Gold and Gold Notes	19,276,300	11,933,000	14,945,000
Other Legal Tenders	34,589,100	34,089,800	37,156,900
Deposits	222,593,100	196,450,000	187,191,000
Circulation	20,760,100	20,785,100	20,664,200
In Sub-Treasury	74,893,984	75,815,447	75,695,747

Total	$352,353,600	$327,235,100	$327,415,700
Reserve, 25 P ct.	88,088,400	81,808,775	81,853,925
Surplus Reserve	16,655,000	5,578,675	5,838,225

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold and the amount paid on the Public Debt, in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$14,488,428	January	$15,194,600
February	14,941,959	February	3,582,183
March	14,846,000	March	3,892,000
April	11,820,128	April	3,500,000
May	14,278,000	May	3,500,000
June	14,000,000	June	3,500,000
July	14,000,000	July	3,500,000
August	13,000,000	August	3,000,000
Sept. 7	4,000,000	Sept. 7	823,828
Sept. 14	3,500,000	Sept. 14	821,122
Sept. 21	4,000,000	Sept. 21	818,400
Sept. 28	3,570,794	Sept. 28	142,000
Oct. 5	3,823,521	Oct. 5	860,400
Total, 1872	$119,529,041	Total, 1872	$69,261,231
Total, 1871	124,183,079	Total, 1871	65,754,788

The close Money market, and the difficulty of getting the use of Gold, had their influence upon the Customs payments of the week. There was a falling off from the previous week of $617,000.

Yearly all Sunday Sales in operation.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

	Opt. 7, '71.	
American Gold	114⅞	114⅞
U. S. 6-20s, '62, May and Nov.	115 @ 115⅛	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	113⅞ @ 114	114⅛
U. S. New 5 ⅌ cents	110⅞ @ 111	110⅞
Central Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	105 @ 105	105
Union Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	87 @ 87⅛	87⅛
New-York Central	93⅞ @ 93⅞	93⅞
Rock Island	103⅞ @ 103¾	103⅞
North-west Common	71⅛ @ 71⅛	69⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅞ @ 43	43⅞
St. Paul Common	34⅞ @ 34⅞	32⅞
St. Paul Preferred	70 @ 70	71
Toledo and Wabash	46 @ 46	46⅞
Union Pacific	26 @ 27⅛	27⅛
Erie	26⅛ @ 26⅛	30⅞
Western Telegraph	69⅞ @ 70	69⅞
Pacific Mail	74⅞ @ 75⅞	75⅞
Lake Shore	96 @ 96⅞	100⅞

The extreme fluctuations in Gold during the week were about one per cent. The speculators, who have made a practical corner on the Cash Gold, bought the $1,000,000 sold by the Treasury last Thursday, and made the most out of their control of the market by charging round differences, day by day, for the use of the Gold. These differences varied from ⅛ to ¾ per cent a day. On Saturday the highest bonus was a sixteenth under 1 per cent.

The Public Funds left off firm on Saturday, and the speculative Railroad, Telegraph, and Pacific Mail Shares were generally strong, in the face of an unfavorable Bank return and high rates paid through the day to carry over Stocks until Monday. While some of the fluctuations of the market in the course of the week were quite violent, 3@3 ⅌ cent., the final prices on Saturday, were in the main about equal to the closing figures of the week before.

Mr. Warren E. Greenleaf has been admitted a partner in the Stock Exchange firm of Messrs. Greenleaf, Norris & Co., No. 66 Exchange-place.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1872.

DEPOSITS received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Special arrangements made with Savings Banks and others depositing large amounts.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT available in all parts of the country, and bearing interest in case of special deposit.

We make COLLECTIONS for merchants and others in all parts of the country.

Orders for INVESTMENT STOCKS and BONDS executed at the Stock Exchange, on commission, for cash.

We deal in GOVERNMENTS and other FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, such as CENTRAL PACIFIC and CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS.

The small amount of CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS remaining in the hands of the Company, will be disposed of by us at private sale, giving investors an opportunity to purchase this favorite security upon terms which should insure an advance upon the completion of the road and their introduction at the Stock Exchange.

FISK & HATCH.

THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Thirty Years 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

We recommend to investors as a *Safe and Profitable* security. Present price, 90 and accrued interest. Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, *Coupon or Registered*. This road is the western end or link of the Canada Southern, which together form the *new trunk line from Buffalo to Chicago*, running directly into Chicago on its own line; is *straight and level*, and the *shortest* line, now built, or that *can be built*, between Chicago and Buffalo. The great accumulation of freights at Chicago and Toledo, even *now*, beyond the capacity of the present Trunk Lines, renders the speedy completion of the road an *absolute necessity*. Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 27 Pine-st.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, secured by a large and valuable Land Grant, and a Sinking Fund of 2 Per Cent. of the earnings. For sale at 90 and accrued interest in currency, yielding over 9 per cent. interest. William E. Dodge, of New-York, President. This Road will be entirely completed by the first of January next, and we confidently recommend the bonds as a perfectly safe investment.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 53 Wall-st.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 6—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅞ for money, and 92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds of 1862, old, opened at 93¾; United States Bonds of 1867, 64¾; 10-40s, 88; new 5s, 89¾. Erie opened at 25¾.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛ for the account. United States Bonds closed: 5-20s of 1862, 93¾; of 1867, 93¾; 10-40s, 88; new 5s, 89¾. Erie closed 25.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Rentes opened at 69f. 27c., and closed at 69f. 27c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5—11 A. M.—Cotton opened strong. Sales for the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Sales of 4,000 bales were made yesterday after the regular closing, making the sales of the day 32,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton closed active and firm. The sales for the day were 20,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were for speculation and export. Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d. Sales were made of Middling Uplands for October at 9¾d.; do. for November at 9½d. Breadstuffs closed quiet and steady. Lard, 65s. 6⅞ cwt.

Tallow—Common Rosin, 11s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 5—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £27 15s. @ £28 ⅌ ton. Spirits of Turpentine, 42s. 6d. @ 44s. ⅌ cwt.

Reopening of St. John's Church, in Varick-street.

The old church of St. John's, in Varick-street, has recently been redecorated and painted by the Trinity vestry. The nave has been thoroughly repaired, and the old white decorations have given place to beautiful colored designs and fathoms of every hue. The seats have also been repainted; in fact, everything has been done to make the edifice comfortable and more church-like than it has ever been heretofore. The chancel, as a matter of course, excels the nave in the splendor of its adornments. Over the altar is a beautiful painting of St. John, the patron saint of the church, while every nook and pillar is emblazoned with bright colors and drawings of Christian symbols, the whole being set off with a sky-blue ceiling, mingled with gold decorations. The organ and the pulpit are also decorated to harmonize with the other portions of the church. The services yesterday throughout the day were well attended, and were of a highly devotional character. There is a surplice choir, and their singing will compare with any of the up-town churches. The rendering of the "Jubilee Day" and the morning Anthem, the Hosanna, were excellent, the solo in the anthem being sung exquisitely by a short after boy to all appearance not more than ten years of age. The sermon was preached by Rev. W. E. Cooke, who took for his text the fifth and sixth verses of the ninth chapter of St. Matthew; a portion of the Gospel for the day, from which he delivered an eloquent and instructive discourse.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce for the week have been as follows:

Ashes, pkg.	8	Oil, bbls.	60
Cotton, bales	2,172	Beef, tcs.	42
Eggs, bbls.	1,050	Pork, pkg.	236
Flour, bbls.	19,367	Cut-meats, pkg.	197
Meal, bbls.	1,374	Lard, pkg.	165
Meal, sks.	40	Lard, tcs.	8
Wheat, bushels	123,422	Steamer, pkg.	100
Corn, bushels	265,753	Butter, pkg.	8,109
Oats, bushels	62,422	Cheese, pkg.	9,454
Barley, bushels	15,200	Oil-cake, pkg.	418
Peas, bushels	200	Rice, pkg.	108
Malt, bbls.	100	Tobacco, hhds.	372
Malt, bushels	400	Tobacco, pkg.	1,400
Hops, bales	1,000	Whisky, bbls.	50
Hides, dry	3,000	Whisky, bbls.	50
Hides, salted	1,000		

COTTON—Sales have been quiet and rather weak in demand, including Liverpool Gun Canal at 15⅞@16; House do. at 15⅞@16 ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Anthracite, 16 fathoms ⅌ ton for 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—Has been nearly dead in the market, within the range of 4,000 bags sold, by sample, at 20@20½ ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Has been dull here, within the range of 4,000 bags sold, by sample, at 20@20½ ⅌ lb.

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COFFEE—Has been dull here, within the range of 4,000 bags sold, by sample, at 20@20½ ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been quiet and rather weak in demand for early delivery, prices have again advanced ⅛ ⅌ ⅌ ⅌

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A GIRL LATELY LANDED, WHO has had considerable experience in general housework in the old country, wishes a situation; no objection to go in the country; is strong and active. Call or address No. 22 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Two first-class Waitresses.—Young women with four years' city references from last employers; can cut and fit; dressmaker's clothes; dye; do a good chamber; make or alter; have a first-class reputation; stimulate; is ready for an engagement. Inquire for A. OC., 49 Ann-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—A Protestant young woman, who is a good dresser and understands fine washing, fluting, starching, &c., wishes an engagement; is a good, active, willing girl; can furnish the best of City references. Inquire for A. G., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A COMPETENT young woman as chamber-maid, or to do light housework; those who are seeking for a steady, competent, reliable servant will do well to call for A. H., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A young lady of good address and appearance, education as chamber-maid and waitress and to assist herself generally useful in any way; is willing, trustworthy and obliging. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, with washing, or would take a position as housekeeper; is highly educated; a skilled operator on sewing-machine. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, with a good character, would like a place; would have no objection to assist in the care of growing children; is a small family and make herself otherwise useful; excellent references. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl wants situation as chamber-maid and to do the fine washing; is expert at getting up linen in good style; excellent references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, with many years' reference from former employers, wishes a situation; is thoroughly reliable and efficient. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, and will assist with washing; is a Boarding-house; good reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; is a good baker, and will assist with washing and ironing, and make herself otherwise useful; willing and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT WOMAN, with the best of City references, desires a situation; understands French and German cooking, pastry, confitures, &c., and is expert at pickles and preserves of all kinds; no objection to go to a first-class boarding-house. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO UNderstands her business in all its branches, and has lived with the best City families, to whom she refers, wishes a situation in a private family only. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT Spanish young lady, capable of teaching French, German, music and drawing, desires a situation as governess; the best of references can be given. Inquire for H. E. Z., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LADIES,

At Odell's, West Side, Any Kind of Good

SERVANTS,

You can be promptly suited by leaving your order

AT ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

We have on hand about 500 for all capacities, Protestants and Catholics.

References investigated.

Call and be suited, or save a fee by LEAVING YOUR ORDERS, as we are very much crowded.

HOUSE-WORK.—AN ACTIVE GIRL, WHO is neat, tidy and intelligent, wishes a situation to do house-work for a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—AN INTELLIGENT, neat girl, not long in the country, wishes a situation to do second house-work; is a good sewer, and will make herself generally useful; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—AN EXPERIENCED girl, who knows how to do her work well and is a good washer and ironer, wishes a situation to do the house-work in a small family, or would go as cook and assist with the washing, or small boarding-house; good references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a situation for her laundress, whom she can recommend as first-class in every particular; she has no objection to a short distance in the country. For further particulars, inquire for M. C., No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WITH her present employer desires a first-class laundress situation; she is capable of doing all kinds of fine work; is a good ironer; best City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, NOT long in the City, wishes a situation to take care of young children, or would take a waitress situation and assist with chamber-work; willing, obliging and obedient. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is kind and fond of children; is a good plain seamstress, and thoroughly capable of taking charge of children; is warranted good. Call to see her at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—A VERY COMPETENT INFANTS' nurse, with the best of City references from her present employer, who can be seen, desires a situation to take charge of an infant or growing children. Inquire for M. G., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT nurse, with the best of City references, desires a situation to take full charge of an infant or growing children; can produce unexceptionable City references for character and capability. Inquire for F. E., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT nurse, with infant in arms, is willing to take infant, and can furnish the best of testimonials for character and capability. Inquire for A. A., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as nurse for growing children; will make herself otherwise useful in any domestic work of which she is capable; excellent references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY Dressmaker wishes a situation; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses, and coats of all kinds of outerwear; an expert operator; excellent references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as seamstress, and to make herself generally useful in a private family; is a good plain seamstress, and will make herself otherwise useful; good reference; can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl, not long in the country, wishes a situation in a private family as an plain seamstress, and assist with chamber-work, or take care of children; willing and obliging. Call to see her at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY Waitress, who has lived with the best families in this City, from whom she has unexceptionable testimonials as to character, &c., wishes a situation in a private family; is a good hand at fancy work. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—WAITRESS OF MANY years' experience, and who can show satisfactory testimonials as to character, &c., from former employers, wishes a situation. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE COMpetent girl wishes a situation as waitress in the private family, preferred, or as waitress and to assist with chamber-work; best City references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—A NEAT, TIDY, ACTIVE girl wishes a situation as waitress and to assist when not other wise occupied; is willing to make herself useful in any domestic capacity; best City references. Call to see her at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL, WILLING, active and obliging, would like to find a situation as waitress or to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good hand at sewing; best City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT Swedish girl, first-class laundress; shirts, collars, cuffs and lace up bodies and fine linens to superior style; has first-class City references; seeks quiet private family only. Inquire for M. P., No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A EXPERIENCED ADS. ARE INSERTED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times's Up-Town Office,

No. 1324 West 34th-st., Bergen Building, near 6th-av.

And the Times's Down-Town Office,

No. 154 Nassau-st., near Beekman-st.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL EMPLOYERS

In City and country, will find this agency suitable at all times, both Protestant and Catholic.

MRS. V. V. CARPENTER,

No. 122 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

ALL EMPLOYERS

Wanting French, German, English, Irish and Scotch help in any capacity, can be suited by calling at WALKER'S, No. 125 6th-av., over Grand-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE, WITH letters, desires a position as housekeeper, or any position where her worth would be treated with respect; is fond of children, and would endeavor to make a home happy; references exchanged. Address Mrs. A. B., Chelsea House.

AT REDELL'S, NO. 26 AND 28 6TH-AV., will be found a large number of first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, via: lady's maids, nurses, cooks, housekeepers, waitresses; also, waiters and coachmen.

AT RAYMOND & BOELAND'S, NO. 22 6th-av., is the largest Office in the City; all nationalities; Protestant and Catholic; also, waitresses, chamber-maids, house-servers.

AT FELTON & CO.'S, NO. 65 7TH-AV., near 45th-st. (formerly with Redell), will be found a large selection of competent and reliable servants of all nationalities, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters, coachmen and grooms.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 67 6th-av., are always to be found Protestant and Catholic servants for City or country. Private parlor for ladies.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, with a good character, would be glad to assist in a first-class private family; would do plain sewing if required; no objection to a short distance in the country; first-class City references from last employer. Call for two days at No. 240 6th-av., near 18th-st., over clothing store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—SEAMSTRESS.—Situations by two Swedish girls, to go together; one as chamber-maid and sewing, the other as seamstress in a first-class family of this City; best of references. Apply at the office No. 277 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best references; City or country. Call at No. 218 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WASHING.—BY a respectable young girl who understands her work well; will give best City references from former employers. Call at No. 125 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN Protestant girl as chamber-maid; is a good seamstress; is thoroughly competent, and can give satisfactory references in regard to honesty, &c. Call at Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A young city girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist with the fine washing; is willing and obliging; and understands her duties; good City reference. Address No. 621 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady leaving town, wishes to obtain a situation for a respectable girl who has been in her employ for a couple of months. Call at No. 347 6th-av., from 10 to 1 o'clock, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman; is a good hand at fancy work; understands her business; is a good plain sewer; will make herself generally useful; City reference. Call at No. 229 West 27th-st., front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chamber-maid or as chamber-maid and quiet family. Can be seen for two days at No. 347 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and assist with sewing; best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 641 6th-av., near 37th-st.

CHILD'S NURSE, OR LIGHT HOUSEwork.—A young girl is very fond of children; wishes to take care of a growing child and assist in the house-work in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 321 6th-av., near 20th-st.

CITY OR COUNTRY.—LADIES WHO wish to employ good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, will be satisfied with a call at CARROLL'S Agency, No. 49 6th-av., first floor.

COLORED HELP.

Well recommended colored chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, waiter men and coachmen, can be had at Johnson's School Agency, No. 163 West 34th-st., between 8th and 7th-avs.

COOK.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, HOTEL OR restaurant, by a German, aged twenty-five; experienced; English; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; also, making bread and pastry; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant, with best recommendations; is an excellent bread-maker and baker; also makes soups, jellies, preserves, &c.; can cook game, fish, poultry and every delicacy; prefers a situation at Orange or on the Hudson. Call at 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman; situation as first-class cook; can bake and lay cakes all kinds of nice soups, jellies, fish, game, &c.; is a good baker; has best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 128 6th-av., near 20th-st.

COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A THOROUGH COOK; CAN BAKE; WILL TAKE place in the kitchen; is fully competent for any kind of cooking, soups, meat, pastry, game, poultry, &c.; is an excellent pastry cook. Address No. 127 6th-av., near 20th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A situation by two respectable girls, (Swedes) one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, in first-class families of this City; best of references. Call before Wednesday at the office, No. 277 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

COOK.—A STRICTLY TEMPERATE MAN desires a situation as cook in a private family, boarding-house or restaurant; understands French and American cooking in all its various branches; best references. Call at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking, boiling, larding, &c.; private family, boarding-house, hotel, &c. Call at No. 218 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS first-class cook; understands all the fancy dishes, also pastry, game, dessert, jellies, preserves; gives reference from first families. Call at Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—Two respectable girls wish situations, one as chamber-maid and fine washer, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 112 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; would be willing to assist with the colored washing; best of references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 37 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK, &c.—CITY OR COUNTRY.—A SITUAtion by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general house-work in a small family; good references. Apply at No. 37 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—A FAITHFUL AND WILLING GIRL wishes a place as good plain cook and to assist in the laundry-work; satisfactory references from present employer and others. Address or call at No. 48 East 76th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; capable of taking entire charge of her kitchen; good reference. Call or address No. 167 West 23d-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, and very excellent cook; bread and tidy; pastry, game, soups of all kinds, poultry, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker; good references; country or City. Apply at No. 236 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a large boarding-house or hotel; understands all kinds of French cooking; can cut meats and carve; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH MAN cook, with the best testimonials from Paris and New-York, would like a situation in a private family or first-class hotel; unexceptionable the business in all branches. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

COOK.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two sisters, situations; one as cook, which she understands perfectly; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the washing together. City or country, will do. Call for two days at No. 36 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a German woman, a situation; has been in her business in all branches; will give first-class reference from former employer. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—A YOUNG, NEAT, GERMAN GIRL, who understands very good family cooking, desires a situation; is industrious and willing; no objection to assist with washing; best City references. Call at No. 232 6th-av., near 24th-st.

COOK.—A STWATRES BY A GOOD COOK; willing to do some washing; best of City references. Call at No. 128 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 225 East 26th-st., in the rear.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG EXPERIENCED woman, who understands French, German and English cooking perfectly; is very obliging; would. Call for seen at No. 221 6th-av.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; will do the coarse washing in a private family; has the best City references. Apply at No. 208 West 23d-st.

COOK.—CHAMBER-MAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a place; is willing to do any thing; can give very good City references. Call at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking; very best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 128 West 40th-st.

COOK.—AS A GOOD COOK; HAS NO OBjection to assist in the washing. Call at No. 31 Bedford-st.

COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS GOOD Cook; understands meats, soups, &c.; excellent baker; City references. Apply at 128 West 40th-st.

COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook and baker; best City references. Call at No. 12 West 104th-st.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS German cook; has the best of City references. Inquire at No. 606 3d-av., French Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, COARSE WASHING AND IRONER.—By a Respectable woman, who understands her work well; makes best of bread and biscuit; is a good and excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook; has very good references; no objection to the country. Seen at No. 606 3d-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; wash and iron; best City references. Call at No. 63 West 34th-st.

COLORED SERVANTS.

Employers wanting capable and trustworthy servants, male and female, colored or white, should call at SIMMS' Servants' Institute, No. 102 6th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—AS DRESS-MAKER and assortment, by an English Protestant who is a good nail-dresser, and willing to dress her lady's hair if necessary. Call to look at No. 36 6th-av., French Office.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE good cutter and fitter. Call or address at No. 6 Oak-factory, corner 11th and 6th-av.

FAMILIES CAN FIND RELIEF OF ALL nations for all positions in a house, particulary French, at No. 36 6th-av., French Office.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSLitions, respectable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 218 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A SELFSELLY trustworthy, sensible American woman as housekeeper or lady's maid; is accustomed to management of a family; is a good nurse; is a good sewer; would take charge for an invalid, simple women; can give a good salary is offered, has no encumbrance; demands; best reference; unchaste housekeeper preferred. Call or address No. 236 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, widower at Housekeeper; is competent as take such a situation in public or private; has filled both positions; can give the highest testimonials in regard to capability, character, &c. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WIDOW LADY from Canada; no children; will endeavor to satisfy her employer in every respect; has no objection to the country; wishes a good home. Call or address E. M., No. 36 Beach-st.

HOUSE-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—By a respectable young woman, who is a thorough servant; understands sewing and plain needlework; will give very best references from home; will engage for moderate wages. Call at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-MAID.—BY AN EXCELLENT young woman; is a good sewer; best City references. Seen at No. 606 3d-av., French Office.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good references. Call at No. 218 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., at M. Rink's.

HOUSE-WORK.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation at general house-work in a private family. Call or address No. 128 West 26th-st., rear, first floor.

INFANT'S NURSE.—OR WILL TAKE charge of two children; good reference; is plain sewing; willing to help around in the house. Seen at No. 606 6th-av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY A GOOD INfant's nurse; three years and a half reference from last place. Seen at No. 606 6th-av., French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN LADY'S maid, just arrived from Paris; understands hairdressing and dress-making; speaks French and German; has been accustomed to the best of society for five years as maid; she has the best reference. Address 202 E. Box 34, Up-town Times Office, No. 844 West 23d-st.

LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young woman, a situation; is a good dresser; is a good sewer; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; is a thoroughgoing and obliging; is a good operator on lock machines; is neat and tidy; has one and three years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 606 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good dresser; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; is a good operator on lock machines; is neat and tidy; has one and three years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 606 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress by a very respectable German young woman; an excellent seamstress; dresses hair; first-class City references. Call at No. 218 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PERFECT FRENCH Lady's maid; is willing to do plain sewing; best City references. Can be seen at No. 36 6th-av., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—AS LAUNDRESS BY A thoroughly competent girl; understands the doing up of fine clothes in the best manner; French finishing, starching and ironing; will do a good deal of fine; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 21 6th-av., near 8th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE, COMpetent Protestant girl as laundress, or chamber-maid; is fond of children; is a good nurse; best City references; efficient in either capacity; is willing to go to Europe. Call for seen at office for two days at No. 316 East 27th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS' SITUAtion by a Protestant woman; very respectable; country or City; French finishing, box-plaiting and all other work; has the best of City references. Call at No. 218 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 48 Madison-av., residence of her last employer, where she has lived four years.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands doing up the muslins, &c.; has been with one family; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 240 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman; a situation as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands French finishing, starching, &c.; has good references. Apply at No. 240 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman; situation as first-class laundress; understands French finishing, starching, &c.; can do up ladies' and gents' fine work in the neatest manner; very best recommendations; country or City. Call at No. 236 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—CITY OR COUNTRY.—A situation by an experienced laundress; or would take chamber-work and fine washing; best of references. Apply at No. 37 1st-av., corner 12th-st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress or cook; has had experience in this City in both capacities; City references. Call at No. 251 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; understands her business in every branch; good City references. Call at 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—By two girls, one as laundress and chamber-maid; other as waitress or nurse; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 341 9th-av., fancy store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress; is a first-class washer and ironer and an expert at lace; prefers to go out; best of references. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires a situation as first-class laundress; has no objection to do a little sewing; has good reference. Call at No. 237 West 35th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; a situation as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands doing up the muslins, &c.; has been with one family; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 240 4th-av.

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LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires a situation as first-class laundress; has no objection to do a little sewing; has good reference. Call at No. 237 West 35th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT LAUNdress, a situation; is strictly first class; has good references. Seen at No. 606 3d-av., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; is a small, private family; good references. Call at 143 West 16th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Lawnress, a few family evenings, or to go out by the day. Call at No. 246 West 26th-st., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—TO GO OUT BY DAY AS Laundress. Call at No. 246 West 26th-st., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—TO GO OUT BY DAY AS Laundress. Call at No. 246 West 26th-st., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, 24 years of age, wishes a situation; has been in the business; best of references. Call at No. 845 6th-av., near 49th-st.

NURSE, &c.—A FRENCH GIRL WANTS A situation as nurse or nursery governess; is thoroughly competent to teach children in all branches of French or German; will assist with light work if required; is very anxious to secure a good home in a respectable private family; can give excellent references. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant woman desires a situation as nurse; capable of taking full charge of a baby from birth; can bring it up with the bottle; desirous to go to California with a family; has good references. Apply at No. 403 6th-av., near 24th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMber-maid and seamstress.—By a Protestant young woman; highly recommending her honesty, steadiness, capability and very obliging; experienced nurse for infants or growing children; cut and fit, operate, &c. Call at No. 36 4th-av.

NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant girl as nurse and light chamber-maid and fine washer or lady's maid; good hair-dresser; excellent recommendations. City or country. Call at 218 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; will assist with light chamber-work; has three years' City references. Call at No. 218 West 14th-st., present employers.

NURSE.—BY NEWLY ARRIVED FRENCH nurse; good reference from Paris; speaks no English; French as object as a good home. Call at No. 36 6th-av., French Office.

NURSE.—A VERY GENTEEL FRENCH girl, just from the country, wishes a place as nurse; has good sewer; would do light chamber-work if required. Call at No. 36 6th-av., near 20th-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-WORK.—BY a respectable young girl; will give very good reference from last place; is willing to assist sewing. Call at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS nurse and seamstress; has no objection to take her business. Can be seen at her former employer's, No. 206 West 34th-st.

NURSE; &c.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS nurse or chamber-maid; no objection to a short distance out the railroad; City references. Call at No. 36 2d-av.

NURSE.—A COMPETENT SCOTCH GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; excellent City references. Call at No. 128 West 12th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT INFANT'S nurse; good City references. Seen at No. 606 3d-av., French Office.

NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE (first seamstress); the best of reference; Address 27 E. Box 2, Up-town Times Office, No. 844 West 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, has a good knowledge of dressmaking; and fits children's clothing; is expert on Grover & Baker's; will do other work; is very neat; would be willing to go to a country child; very best references. Call No. 109 West 25th-st., for two days.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—OR Light chamber-work; by a Protestant woman who is a good plain seamstress; can take charge of a child; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is her willing to assist in chamber-work. Apply at No. 36 6th-av., near 20th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT WOMAN, Dobson cut, fit and sew; dress, cloak and over; is willing to call; will call dinner dressing; wants the use of a few sewed facilities; by the day; gives reference; best citation. Address S. A., No. 109 West 34th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress to go out by the day or week; does all kinds of fancy sewing; help with dress-making, trimming and outfitting; is expert on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can fit; Call or address No. 218 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., top floor front.

SEAMSTRESS.—A ENGLISHMAN'S YOUNG woman; young and competent; understands dress-making, fitting and general sewing; is a good sewer and embroidery. Call at No. 236 East 50th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; is a good sewer and fitter; dress-making; can operate; City references. Call at 7 East 29th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; is a good seamstress; City references. Apply at No. 21 West 8th-st.

WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESpectable German woman, a situation as waitress; first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, &c.; is reliable; is a good hand at fancy work. Call at No. 218 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID.—A young woman; City or country; fully capable to fill either situation; excellent operator on machine; best testimonials. Call at No. 128 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG person desires a situation as first-class waitress; no objection to assist in chamber work. Call at No. 128 4th-av., over drug-store.

WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT WAITRESS wishes a situation; would assist in chamber-work if required; good references. Call or address No. 403 West 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as waitress; best of references from last place. Call at No. 165 8d-av., near 16th-st.

WETNURSE.—A YOUNG WIDOW, WITH sound health and good character, wishes a situation as wetnurse; good City references. Call at No. 128 East 40th-st., third door, rear.

MALES.

BUTLER.—A POSITION AS BUTLER IN A private family by a young man, a native of England; experienced as above; good references given. Address N. C., Times Up-town Office, No. 844 West 23d-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—SITUAtions for man and wife, (German;) the man as coachman and general useful man on a gentleman's or farmer's place; understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, farming, milking, &c.; his wife is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do house-work; would do the care of a child; is a good house-work servant; both are industrious, trustworthy and honest; best of City references; would take less reference. Apply at or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO obtain a situation for his coachman, in City or country; is a reliable, respectable young man, and thoroughly understands City driving; perfectly understands care of horses and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; willing and obliging. Address for two days Coachman, Box 30, 7th Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY, middle-aged man; is a good driver; has the management of horses, &c.; has had the care and management of thoroughbred stock; is a careful driver; willing and obliging, and strictly temperate; three years' best reference. Address Coachman, Box 128 Times-st.

COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE, MAN wants a situation as coachman and groom; has long experience; attentive and obliging, and will make himself generally useful; good City references; willing to go to the country. Address H., Box 844 Times Office.

COACHMAN OR COACHMAN AND groom—cook.—By an Englishman and wife; has good driver and groom; also a good waiter; wife is a first-class cook; would go together or separate; or would take a place; have good City references. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS coachman, thoroughly understands his business; first-class references; leaving on account of family breaking up; references; but going to Europe. Apply at No. 128 Washington-st.

COACHMAN OR WAITER.—A YOUNG colored man, with the best testimonials for character and capability, as coachman or waiter, desires an engagement. For further information inquire for L., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE, SOBER, steady, young man; is a good and careful driver; willing and obliging; four years' first-class City references. Address W. E., No. 2 West 23d-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTIBLE COLored man, as coachman or groom; can give good references. Call at or address No. 146 West 17th-st., front house, back room, top floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A Protestant married man with no incumbrance; has seven years' first-class City reference from last place. Call or address J. W., at No. 71 East 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A situation for his coachman; is a first-class groom and careful driver. Inquire at No. 40 West 37th-st. A. M. Hoyt.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; PROtestant; single; best City references. Address B. B., private stable, No. 122 West 25th-st.

FARM-WORK, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—BY a respectable North of Ireland man and wife, aged twenty-six, (no children,) both strong and healthy; can do general farm-work, care and drive horses, care of stock, &c.; wife is a good laundress and general house-worker. Call at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FRENCH COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED Frenchman, wishes a situation as cook in a private family, or boarding-house; expert at all kinds of pastry, fancy dishes, &c.; has the best of City references which will bear strict investigation. Address F. C., Up-town Times Office, No. 844 West 23d-st.

GROOM OR PORTER.—BY A RESPECTable man; is a good groom; can also drive, or will act as porter in store, hotel or boarding-house; is sober; fit for a situation, and will strive to make himself useful. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—AN ENGLISH PROTestant man and wife will make themselves useful on a gentleman's place in the country, or the man will take a coachman's or gardener's position in the City; excellent references. Both may be seen today at No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

USEFUL MAN ABOUT A FARM, GARDEN, &c.—By an Englishman, who understands the care of stock, farming, milking, driving, &c.; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, just arrived from Europe; a situation as waiter; man or waiter, or in any capacity where he can make himself generally useful; good references; can write a good hand. Address W. W., Up-town Times Office, No. 844 West 23d-st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHman, single; a situation as waiter; understands his business perfectly; has unexceptionably City references as to honesty, capability, &c. Apply at No. 646 6th-av., near 39th-st.

WAITER.—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, WHO has good references, wishes a situation as waiter in a private family; is fully competent in his business; and is a very sober man. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st., French Office.

WAITER.—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, by a Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has references. Call at No. 646 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN waiter; has several years' references, and will not object to leave the City for a first-class place. Call or address No. 606 3d-av., French Office.

HELP WANTED.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—WANTED, A competent

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 7, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—L'AFRICAINE—Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mme. Laura Pelby, Signor Brignoli.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PYGMALION AND GALATEA.—Mr. Geo. Boniface, Miss Catharine Rogers.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ASSAR HA POSUB—Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ASHES.—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.—Mlle. Aimee, Mons. Juteau, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Sayward, Reed.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Anton Rubinstein, H. Wieniawski, Mlle. Louise Liebhart.

EAST HOUSTON-STREET.—BARNUM'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded, and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
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SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

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The Semi-Weekly TIMES, per annum.....2 00

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The Greeleyites are having as good a time now as they are ever likely to enjoy. They have persuaded themselves that there is still a chance before them, and the frequenters of "sample-rooms," who are their chief supporters, take in the same delusion with their rum and whisky. Hence there is unusual cheerfulness at present among JOHN COCHRANE'S friends. They are like the respected individual who is awaiting the last sentence of the law in the condemned cell. He is not dead yet, and his friends tell him there is still a chance for him. A reprieve may come. So the prisoner makes a hearty dinner, and astonishes the onlookers by his gaiety. We need not describe the change which occurs when hope has to be abandoned. It is that which the Greeleyites will experience on Wednesday morning. In the meantime, we advise the curious in such matters to keep by them a copy of the wondrous predictions now appearing in GREELEY'S private organ in reference to the result of the elections—not forgetting GREELEY'S own speeches on the subject. They may be worth reading toward the end of the week.

Our dispatches from Ohio and Indiana and Pennsylvania assure us of victory in all those States. In the first, the defection claimed in the Western Reserve has been greatly exaggerated, and the lack of early organization of the State has been sufficiently made up by the hard work of the last few weeks. In Indiana every one is confident. The Democratic trick of importing negroes to testify that they came to vote for the Republican ticket has fallen through. We can promise our friends in Pennsylvania that Ohio and Indiana will do their whole duty, and will count on the Keystone State to do the same. Our correspondent in Philadelphia has taken a careful survey of the State, and unless he and the Republican Party are much deceived, we shall have at least nine or ten thousand for HARTRANFT on the total vote of the State. We shall not grumble at that.

We learn that Police Officer TILLEY, from Mulberry-street, and Officers MURPHY, DOYLE, O'CONNELL, QUIGLEY, HOGAN, BRENNAN, and four other Police Ward Detectives, went to Philadelphia on Thursday night, nominally on police business. MURPHY is said to have taken a gang of twenty men, DOYLE, thirty, and HOGAN, forty-five—all of whom were colored. They were sent secretly by MANIERRE, without the consent of Judge BOSWORTH, or the other Commissioners. They were furnished with sealed envelopes which they were directed not to open till after they left here. They were also directed to report to ALBECK MCCLURE, and were furnished by MANIERRE with handsome sums of money, said to be $250 each. All are Greeley men. If, as seems likely, these men are going into the business of fraudulent voting, we venture to prophesy that there will be some vacancies in the Police force within a few days. If it be pretended that these men are sent over to detect frauds, we should like to know what right Mr. MANIERRE has to secretly place the Police force of New-York under the orders of the Chairman of the Greeley Committee of Pennsylvania? Is our Police force so large here that we can afford to send members of it wherever the Greeleyites may desire? The whole transaction is an outrage, no matter whether it involves more or less criminality. The men will be properly watched in Philadelphia. Meantime, we call the attention of the other members of the Police Board to the action of their disreputable associate.

We hope people have not forgotten the remarkable excursion lately made into Erie affairs by Mr. GREELEY'S organ. It was rather more eager to drop that subject than it was to take it up. That is a pity, because Erie is a field which affords fine scope for a professor of morality and journalism. There is not much chance of finding an audience for any disclosures about the new management of Erie today, but it is to be hoped the *Tribune* will go on with its extracts from the Erie books. Or shall we continue the thrilling narrative? If Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW wishes it, we will—not that we wish to be disagreeable to anybody, but Mr. BARLOW'S friends have challenged the inquiry. Let him remember that.

Our readers will find on our fifth page a full abstract of the Election and Registry law in force in this City. They should remember that to-morrow the registry offices are open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. in this City. They are also open in Brooklyn, but the hours are different—from 8 A. M. to 12 M., we believe, and from 4 to 10 P. M.

A mass-meeting will be held to-night at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, for the purpose of indorsing the Republican Presidential and State tickets. Speeches will be made by ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, ISABELLA B. HOOKER, MATILDA JOSLYN GAGE, OLYMPIA BROWN, and others. Hon. LUTHER R. MARSH will preside and make a speech. A large gathering is anticipated, and the speeches will no doubt be interesting.

Will the *Tribune* produce the original of the schedule on which its last charge against Speaker BLAINE is based? We allege that a forgery has been committed. Dare the *Tribune* produce its document? It is necessary to produce the original, not a copy certified by a member of the Greeley State Committee.

Mr. BOSWELL was nominated as Delegate to Congress in the District of Columbia because he was strong among the negroes. Since the election in Georgia, he declines to run, on the ground that his late Democratic allies have shown that they would not keep their pledges to sustain the equal rights of the colored race. It will yet turn out that the outrages in Georgia were as foolish as they were wicked.

Pennsylvania.

We think we have a right to call on all Republicans in Pennsylvania to do their best for a decisive victory to-morrow. They will have an opportunity to crush Greeleyism at once and completely, and this opportunity they ought not lightly to put aside. We are aware that they have local differences among themselves of considerable magnitude; but we cannot believe, after a careful and candid examination of the case, that any Republican has sufficient reason for voting against Gen. HARTRANFT, or even for not voting for him. The charges against him have been refuted and traced to such questionable sources that no one need give them consideration. They have been investigated by men justly enjoying the very greatest confidence in their respective communities. Mr. GEORGE H. STUART, well known for his noble labors of benevolence as the head of the Christian Commission during the war, and a man who is very careful of his word, pronounces HARTRANFT'S character unimpeached and unimpeachable, and supports him with the more earnestness because of the unjust assaults upon him. In this course, Mr. STUART is joined by many of the soundest and most cautious business men of Philadelphia. At Pittsburg, on Thursday evening, a meeting called by five hundred leading merchants of the place, gave emphatic testimony to HARTRANFT'S purity of character. Hon. BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER, one of the most respected public men of the State, came, during this canvass, from political retirement to defend his former associate from the malignant attacks of his foes. He said, early in the campaign:

"I was in constant intercourse with this gentleman, and never once—never once—did I see him walk one hair's breadth out of the right line of official or personal integrity. I say to you, upon my faith as a gentleman—*never once*."

Is all this concurrent testimony to be offset by the circulation of anonymous charges, based on garbled testimony or none at all, and originating with men whom Mr. HARTRANFT has barred from the public Treasury?

We assure our Pennsylvania friends that HARTRANFT'S defeat would rejoice no one in this City so much as the miserable gangs of thieving Tammany politicians, who are ruined forever if GREELEY'S hopes of victory are destroyed. On this point there can be no mistake. Yesterday the bar-rooms and groggeries were filled with roughs who were jubilant over the victory their leaders had promised them. Mr. HAVEMEYER—a gentleman who must be well known in Pennsylvania, as Chairman of our Committee of Seventy—said to a reporter, on Thursday: "If HARTRANFT is elected, Tammany Hall is dead; if defeated, they will have a slight victory."

We repeat, therefore, that we have a right to appeal to the Republicans of Pennsylvania to turn out in their full strength for HARTRANFT to-morrow. A full vote is all that is needed to secure a conclusive triumph. To secure that, each voter has but to do his part. The defeat of HARTRANFT would simply be construed into a victory for GREELEY—for it would constitute it, it is true, but one that would be drawn. Is it desirable to afford our enemies this new lease of life? GREELEY cannot hold out even till November if Pennsylvania does her duty to-morrow. On the other hand, he will declare that Pennsylvania is for him if HARTRANFT is defeated, and the country will resound with a din from the Greeleyites which will make all Republicans who failed to do their duty ashamed of themselves. We ask our friends, then, to give us a good full vote. Our latest advices assure us that they mean to do so, and that victory is certain. But let every man help to make it more certain, and Republicans all over the Union will have cause once more to praise the fidelity and energy of the Keystone State.

Greeley and Stevenson.

What is a secessionist? In its necessary, in order to answer this definition, that a man should be a Ruffin, firing the first gun at Fort Sumter, or a Toombs, taking advantage of the first tumult of popular indignation in Georgia to force that State out of the Union; or a Jeff. Davis, taking leave of the United States Senate, when "his State" went out? Not at all. JOHN C. CALHOUN was the great secessionist of modern times, and he died a long time before the war broke out. And there were Northern secessionists, and HORACE GREELEY was one of them. Where is the evidence of this? In his articles in the *Tribune* of 1860. It is upon record, in the speeches of TOOMBS and STEPHENS, that these articles were all-powerful in the Georgia Convention to determine the question whether that State would go out of the Union. While the editor was proclaiming, as an excuse for his treasonable writings, that he did not believe the South would go off, TOOMBS was using his arguments for the very purpose of demonstrating that it was safe to go, for no attempt would be made to "coerce;" that not only BUCHANAN and his copperhead Cabinet would be quiet until the 4th of March, but the strongest influences among the Republicans would be the same way. And with that fine adaptiveness of means to ends which GREELEY has always shown, his own senile prophecies that there would be no secession were actually the strongest forces to bring secession about. This is a matter of undisputed history.

Let us see for a moment what it was that GREELEY wrote at this time. Our quotations shall be brief. They are from the *Tribune* of the Fall and early Winter of 1860:

"If the Cotton States consider the value of the Union debatable, we maintain their perfect right to discuss it. Nay, we hold with JEFFERSON to the inalienable right of *communities* to alter or abolish forms of government that have become oppressive or injurious; and *if the Cotton States shall decide that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace.* * * We must ever resist the asserted right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof; *to withdraw from the Union is quite another matter. WHENEVER a considerable section of the Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall RESIST all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a Republic whereof one section is pinned to the residue by bayonets.*"

The right of secession of a group of States—and if a group of States, of course of one State, for the principle is not affected by limiting it to a group, or a "cotton" or sugar interest—the right of secession was never more broadly stated. And with his usual positiveness, GREELEY, who has of late years "insisted" and "demanded" and "offered," with the air of a man who was himself President, instead of an importunate beggar for the Presidency, announced that he should, in this case, "insist" on letting the South go, and should "resist" all attempts to stop their going. The only modification he ever undertook to make was this. He "insisted" that the secession should take place with "deliberation and gravity;" after time for reflection, and a full canvass of the questions involved, and a popular vote. He must have known, of course, that he could not control methods; so these conditions amounted to nothing. In admitting the right to secede, he yielded the right of the seceding States or regions to use their own machinery, and not his; to deliberate as long or short a time as they saw fit, and to pay heed to their own newspapers, without getting up strawberry clubs for the *Weekly Tribune*.

There is, then, no dispute as to GREELEY'S character and standing as a secessionist, on his own record. This record accounts for the unanimity of the Southern *doctrinaires* in his favor. They are for him for plenty of reasons, among which two may be mentioned, affecting different classes of minds. Most of them are for him because, by electing him, they can claim that the country has approved the secession doctrines of 1860. That this claim will be made, no man can doubt. Others are for him because, with an original secessionist in the Presidential chair, and, besides, a nerveless, purposeless changeling and whiffler, they can, if an emergency arises, try the game of secession over again. This is by no means a chimera. The complaints of Government oppression at the South now are tenfold—yes, a hundred fold—greater than they were before LINCOLN was elected and inaugurated. If there was provocation in 1861, there is, if the Confederates are to be believed, much greater provocation now. Without dwelling on this danger, however, we desire to call attention to the recent attempts of GREELEY'S partisans to befog his opinions. We have seen how the candidate himself swallowed his words at Cincinnati. The other day Col. GROSVENOR, of St. Louis, undertook to expound GREELEY'S secessionism. His speech appears in the *Tribune*, duly vouched for as "notable" and "careful." GROSVENOR gives this version of GREELEY'S opinions in 1860:

"Mr. GREELEY, in many editorials in 1861, drew a sharp distinction between the attempt to secede by force, or without the consent of other states, and the endeavor to separate from the Union by peaceable and constitutional methods. He said in substance: If the people of any one or several States, after fair discussion, declare their wish to be separated from the Union by peaceful and constitutional means, I for one shall be in favor of granting their request; I do not believe in a Government not founded on the consent of the governed. I do not want any Union in which one party is planted to the other by bayonets, but there are two parties to the compact, and it can be dissolved by schism or bothismy; I utterly deny the right of one or several States to separate from the Union by force or by demonstrations of violent purpose without the consent of other States; any such attempt to dissolve this Union without regard for the will of the non-seceding States, the General Government must resist, and if possible defeat, but an expressed wish of the people of any State or States based upon a full discussion and a fair vote to separate from the Union by constitutional means and upon fair terms, I, for one, should be disposed to meet with assent."

This is exactly what GREELEY *didn't* say. He said nothing about peaceful and constitutional means, as distinct from the "inalienable right" of communities to abolish or change their own forms of government. He said nothing about there being another party to the compact, to be consulted, and the consent of which was to be obtained. He said nothing about *he* being "for one" in favor of letting them go. His proposed resistance to all coercion, his deliberate concession of the right to go out, was based on the absolute right of a State or community to choose *its own* political relations and go out when it should see fit, without asking even advice of its associate States or communities. He denied, in express terms, the right of the non-seceding States to a coercive remedy, or to interfere in any way or fashion with the question. It was solely a question for the aggrieved States, to be considered by them alone; to be decided by *their own* will, for the purpose of redressing *their own* wrongs. Can there be any doubt of this? Can there be any doubt that Col. GROSVENOR, in making this representation, as well as GREELEY in attempting to back out of his doctrines in his Cincinnati speech, committed an unmitigated fraud? What a set of Reformers, indeed, has Cincinnati given us! GROSVENOR helped to invent and manufacture the candidate, and the article is worthy of its designer.

Lively Times in Peru.

Perhaps of all the revolutions and disasters that have overtaken the various Latin Republics of America, the one lately witnessed in Peru is the most tragic and shocking, and now that there seems some assurance of temporary quiet, it is worth while to review the circumstances. The land of the Incas has ever been famed for the surprising way in which great ends have been wrought there by little means. In 1531, PIZARRO set out with three small ships, one hundred and forty infantry, and thirty-six horses, to conquer the Peruvian Empire; and, with the aid of two reinforcements of thirty men each, he actually accomplished that task. By such a slender force was the authority established that held sway for nearly three hundred years, the thirst for gold, even more than the spirit of daring adventure, being the incentive to an audacity in invading and conquering, to which history supplies no parallel.

The active spirits in the late Peruvian revolution were the four brothers GUITIERREZ. They succeeded in completely subverting the Government, and in seizing the reins of power, but never, even in a Spanish-American Republic, was a success so complete, likewise so ephemeral. The brothers were all chiefs of battalion in the army. On a Monday morning they suddenly seized the President, BALTA, flung him into prison, and proclaimed the eldest brother Dictator. To sustain them in this procedure, they had a force of seven thousand men, armed with repeating sixteen-shot rifles. The next act of the brothers was, as might be expected, to issue a proclamation. In this it was coolly announced that the steps they had taken had been inspired and demanded by the army, the navy, and the people. "The people" thereupon began to illustrate their complicity and inclination in the business by fighting vigorously against their self-constituted rulers. The railway tracks were torn up. Numbers were murdered in the streets. Unoffending passengers were slaughtered without even a pretext or a word. A perfect reign of anarchy impended. One of the brothers trained the four five hundred-pounder guns at the castle in Callao directly on the City, and began deliberately firing upon it.

All the week a struggle was kept up, chiefly in Lima and Callao; and on Friday SILVESTRE GUITIERREZ was shot by the populace. On hearing of this, his brother, MARCELIANO, went straight to the prison of the unfortunate President BALTA, and there—just as SHAKESPEARE makes *Gloster* kill *King Henry*—stabbed him to the heart. In the afternoon of the same day, the people stormed the palace and the forts of Lima, caught the "Dictator," TOMAS GUITIERREZ, and immediately put *him* to death. In the evening, still on the same day, MARCELIANO, who went to Callao at the head of a detachment of troops directly after murdering BALTA, was also shot; and on the Saturday after the Monday that opened the drama, the naked corpses of three of the brothers GUITIERREZ were swinging together, one hundred feet in the air, from the towers of the Cathedral.

After this ghastly climax, the three bodies were taken down and burnt in the square before the Cathedral, and then the body of the murdered BALTA was carried in state over the ashes. All three brothers had been loaded with favors by BALTA, and a knowledge of the facts no doubt heightened the popular indignation. PANDO, the legally elected President, quietly assumed his office after this, and so, after one week of bloodshed and chaotic confusion, order has again been restored. The most remarkable feature about the affair, in a military point of view, has in the fact that so efficient and well armed a body of troops should have been so easily handled, in almost every encounter, by a half-armed and undisciplined mob. It would seem from this that the hearts of the soldiers were not in the work set before them, and to which they had been made to appear to assist. Patriotic and devout Peruvians, we are told, recognize the interposition of Providence in the whole sequence of incidents. This is shown, they say, not only in the feeble resistance of the troops to the people, and in the swift retributive justice dealt out to the three brothers GUITIERREZ, but even in the escape of the fourth brother who took no active part in the doings of the other three, and so is exonerated, in a great measure, from the odium, as he has escaped the the punishment, of their crimes.

Murder in Central Park.

The news of a highway robbery and probable murder in the Central Park, as early an hour as 7 in the evening, will give an unpleasant shock to thousands of quiet citizens, who have been in the habit of frequenting that delightful pleasure-ground with no thought of possible danger. Indeed, before all that smiling beauty of meadow, lake and copse, the very notion of bloodshed or violence of any sort seems incongruous and fantastic. One would as soon look for the gleam of the assassin's knife or the crack of his pistol in a church or a grave-yard. This sense of absolute security has been one of the greatest charms of the park, and it has been fostered by the excellent order that has in the main been kept there ever since its first establishment. Even the very rough, whose existence is a defiance of law and social restraint, seems to have found himself subdued and softened by the serenity of the place, the tranquil happiness of its frequenters, the innocent mirth of little children playing fearlessly about its walks.

At least one likes to fancy that this has been the case; that every visitor to the Park feels some sense of thankfulness for one of the most magnificent gifts a great city ever made to its citizens. Certainly, whatever the reason, crimes have been wonderfully rare within its precincts. This is the more wonderful when we consider the great expanse of the Central Park, the irregular nature of the ground, the innumerable opportunities for ambush in the coverts and by-ways, and the inability of the small police force adequately to guard it. The marvel is not lessened in view of the lawlessness prevalent in the City, and only kept, one would think, by some mysterious influence from penetrating that charmed circle.

Now that the spell is broken, and murder has actually stained the turf of that green fairy land, the news will come, as we have said, with a great shock to all its lovers. The horror will be, perhaps, the greater that this first victim was a stranger, since, in addition to the crime there seems to be some subtle violation of hospitality. When JAMES HAYES determined to while away the long hours of a Sunday afternoon in the Park, he doubtless felt as safe on going there as he would have felt in the streets of his own town in Central New-York. "It was a pleasant place," he says in his ante mortem deposition, with a touch of quaintness that under the circumstances is really pathetic—"it was a pleasant place, and he went all over it." Just as he had turned to come out, he was met by the assassins, who are supposed to have dogged him from a saloon where he made an incautious exposure of his money, and after a brief struggle robbed, receiving the wound from which he now lies dying at St. Luke's Hospital.

A fate like this befalling a stranger, in such a place, and at such a time, appeals to the most sluggish sympathies. But it should do something more; it should awaken the authorities to the necessity of leaving no stone unturned to capture the miscreants guilty of the crime, and to take whatever measures may be possible to prevent its repetition. The former, we fear, will be a difficult task, and the latter, for reasons already indicated, hardly less so. But none the less should the effort be made. When one begins to look for a lurking murderer in every shrubbery of the Park, its beauty and its usefulness will have alike departed.

The Pleasures of Strangulation.

Few persons regard it as probable that they will die by drowning, except, of course, those who are employed on the Sound steamers. Fewer still look forward to a death on the gallows, the publicity of which process deprives it of all attractions for the modest and delicately-minded man. Nevertheless, many have been curious to know what the sensations of the drowning and the hanging person are. As to drowning, we have a very large amount of testimony from those who, after having undergone strangulation by water to the point of insensibility, have been rescued by thoughtless people, who have thus doomed them to undergo a second death at some later period. From this testimony it appears to be established that drowning is really a pleasant death. The drowning man is believed to hear exquisite music, and to see with the mental vision fields of extraordinary greenness and flowers of gorgeous hue. It is true that certain drowning persons, of inconveniently active powers of memory, have told us that before becoming insensible, they recollected every act of their respective lives. Even were this a necessary part of the process of watery strangulation, it would not render drowning unpleasant except to those whose lives have not been of irreproachable character. Though it would be a terrific prospect to the Liberal candidate, were he certain that in the hour of death he would remember all his eccentric experiments in agriculture and in politics, and would see ghostly visions of tobacco fields sown with Scotch snuff, or be compelled to rehearse his innumerable arguments on all sides of everything—the abnormal quickening of memory, said to sometimes occur to the drowning man, would have no terrors for better agriculturists and less versatile politicians, and would not in the least detract from the pleasant sensations caused by the free panorama of select landscapes, of which mention has just been made.

It might be presumed that hanging, or strangulation by hemp, would produce sensations not unlike those of drowning, or strangulation by water. As to the former process, there is, however, but little testimony. It rarely happens that injudicious friends have prematurely cut the rope of the suspended criminal. This unusual circumstance has, nevertheless, lately occurred in the Fiji Islands, where once the cannibal held unmolested carnival, but where now the shipwrecked sailor may see the comforting gallows, and thank heaven that he is in a Christian land. A white man, who had murdered a Scotchman, was hung in Fiji last Summer; but inasmuch as he seemed to be annoyed by the pressure of the noose upon his neck, an impulsive under-sheriff—who, possibly, was also influenced by indignation at the thriftlessness which wasted a criminal by hanging, when there were so many hungry Fijian mouths watering for roasted "long pig"—rushed forward and cut him down.

On regaining his presence of mind, the half-hung man narrated his experience. When the bolt was drawn, and the drop fell, he suddenly remembered a wreck from which he had been rescued years before. He saw himself clinging to floating spars and fighting with the curling billows, and, in short, rehearsed the whole eventful tragedy of shipwreck. After having fully and leisurely exhausted this subject, he suddenly remembered the gallows, and propounded to himself the question, "Why do I not die?" It was while he was mentally discussing this question that he was cut down, and restored to an ungrateful world. If he is to be believed, hanging does not materially differ in the sensations which it excites, from a quiet half-hour with the after-dinner cigar. There is the same freedom from outside annoyances; the same dreamy reminiscences of bygone days, and the same unimpassioned examination of abstract questions. Indeed, there would seem to be little to choose between ten minutes on the gallows, and twenty minutes with a cigar, except that the latter pleasure can be repeated daily, while no man can expect to enjoy the former more than once, unless he is so fortunate as to try his first gallows in Fiji, under the direction of a hungry and impulsive native under-sheriff.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. GREELEY lately disclaimed his ability to control the young men on the *Tribune* in minor matters, even when he was in the office, and not wandering over the United States speculating for his own election. One of them, a veritable *enfant terrible*, indulged on Saturday in a reflection on the Sage's political antecedents in former years, which may yet cause a request for the author's resignation. He began his article as follows:

"'It is a well-known fact that in 1864, when the life or death of the nation appeared to depend upon the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the actual results were widely different from the most careful canvass. * * A local politician, attempting to explain it, said, with more reverence than profanity, 'Heaven has stuffed the ballot-boxes.'"

Now it is "a well-known fact that in 1864, when the life or death of the nation appeared to depend on the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN," Mr. GREELEY was utterly blind to the signs of the times, and plotted and pleaded for LINCOLN'S removal from the ticket, on the ground that he was not strong. A politician may, when superannuated, own up that when "heaven was stuffing the ballot-boxes" he could not see it, but Mr. GREELEY is not yet confessedly superannuated. It is hard advice, but we recommend the *Tribune* writers to consult their own files.

The month of September, especially the latter part thereof, was so chilly that the boys who bathe in the Summer time from the river piers abandoned their primitive sport. At the public bath-houses, however, the number of persons who bathed was enormous. No less than 21,626 persons profited by the opportunities offered by our two public baths, and of this 21,626 we are informed by the Department of Public Works that 15,138 were "females"—by which term it is presumable that women are meant. When it is remembered that few women have been accustomed to a swimming-bath, and that to very many the idea of using a crowded public bath-house is not attractive, it must be conceded that the September record of the bath-houses speaks well for the women of this City, and gives us reason to hope that the day when a woman will consider it disraceful not to be able to swim is not far distant.

An incident is related of the fire in Canterbury Cathedral which goes to show the value of gymnastic training in an emergency. When it was attempted to convey the fire-hose to the roof, where the fire first broke out, the ladders used for the purpose were found to be too short. Time was pressing; to have sent for other ladders would have been to give the fire such headway as to make the destruction of the entire Cathedral almost inevitable. In this juncture, a soldier who had mounted first showed that rather rare combination of mental decision and physical intrepidity which are at the basis of the true heroic element. Without hesitating a moment, he leaped, at the risk of his life, for the overhanging leaden gutter above him, caught it with one hand, and, by sheer strength, drew himself up and on to the roof. From this position he could assist his comrades to ascend, and so the magnificent structure was happily saved. In the first year of the rebellion, it will be remembered, the Fire Zouaves rendered a somewhat similar service in saving Willard's Hotel from threatened conflagration. Ladders were not at hand, or insufficient for use, and the Zouaves made ladders of themselves, swarming up water-spouts, climbing up on one another's shoulders, or dangling in living chains from the roof, with an agility and daring, which were duly and worthily commemorated in the pictorial prints of the day. These incidents suggest the value of a systematic gymnastic drill for our firemen, as is the custom, we believe, in the French fire brigades. Our Metropolitan Fire Department was, perhaps, never more efficient than at present, but the proposed innovation would still, beyond doubt, add to its practical usefulness.

If we may believe the correspondents who have written about the festivities attendant upon the meeting of the Emperors at Berlin, human life in that capital is held very cheap in comparison with the convenience and comfort of royalty. On the night of the closing entertainment at the Castle, the streets all about it were crammed with a compact mass of people, waiting to see the brilliant procession of guests. By the time these began to arrive, the mob had become so great that the passage of a single human being, much less of a carriage, became a physical impossibility. At first mounted policemen endeavored to open a way by the simple process of riding over everyone and knocking women down with the flats of their sabres. But even this proved of no avail, and as a last resource the mounted guards, who led the way, were ordered to march ahead, and did so, thrusting their troopers before them. This monstrous device proved effectual. The various crowns and mighty kinsfolk had their dinner, and their dancers in time, and the imprudent spectators outside were solaced by the most charming music while engaged in picking up the dead and dying. Of these there are known to have been nearly a score, but it is suspected that many more were carried away by their friends. Reading such an episode, one hesitates to count the years since A Jacobite was torn in pieces by wild horses for scratching the arm of a French King, and when a French Prince hung peasants by the dozen for throwing stones into his garden.

It would be interesting to learn to what length the Police intend to permit carmen to go in the matter of making the public streets their coach-houses. Hitherto, this most objectionable practice has been confined to the side streets, but anyone, yesterday, might have observed several carriages standing at the corner of Union-square and Fourth-avenue, not in the roadway, but actually on the pavement.

During the draft riots, after Mr. GREELEY had made his heroic and masterly retreat from the *Tribune* office to the cellar of a neighboring restaurant, the rioters were repelled from the former establishment by a discharge of boiling water from the steam-boiler used to work the printing-presses. A similar device has been introduced in the armament of a steamer lately constructed under orders from the British Government, at Kidderpore, to do service against the pirates who infest the Andaman Islands. The waste steam is so utilized as to be turned at will into a sort of steam gun, which can be discharged in any direction at a moment's notice. This invention, we should think, would be found extremely useful in taking care of our own harbor thieves, who laugh at bullets in the darkness of the night, but who might not so easily elude a jet of scalding water, which, if it did nothing more, would greatly aid the Police in catching the rascals.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Contemplated Greeley Slander on the Treasury—Secret History of the Nefarious Design—Gen. Grant's Health.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—It cannot be ascertained with certainty here to-night whether the Greeley men will bring out their campaign financial falsehood or not to-morrow. The intention was to print it on Monday morning in the Democratic organs in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and New-York City. The story of the entire transaction, as accurately as it can be found out at present, is as follows: Certain parties in Washington within a very recent period made approaches to some of the clerks in the Treasury Department, explained to them that they desired to obtain alleged figures from the Treasury books, sustained by affidavits, that would show, among other things, that there had been a large overissue of Bonds and other irregular transactions, that orders had been issued by Treasury officials to falsify the record for the purpose of covering up the delinquencies, that the President's personal attention had been called to the matter, so that he was cognizant of the fraud and forgery that was being perpetrated, and that he had directed its suppression to shield those high in authority and save the Administration from discredit. To carry out the scheme it was deemed necessary to raise $20,000, and the conspirators who conceived the project went over to New-York to obtain the money from the Sorcheads and Greeley Democrats. They were told that they were very short of funds there, and that they had absolutely nothing, but they suggested one or two men in Hartford, Conn., and other places in New-England, who might possibly furnish it. The New-England men while approving the idea declared their inability to supply the $20,000. This failure delayed the matter considerably, but finally, not at all, so far as can be found out here at this writing they have had the document printed in New-York, but whether they will publish it to-morrow, in view of the exposure made in the TIMES and other Republican journals, is not known. If it should be given to the public, it is false and fraudulent in every particular, and has been concocted in the way and through the agencies indicated.

THE PRESIDENT'S HORSES.

Gen. Grant's horses and stables have been frequent topics of comment in the Democratic and Liberal organs during the last three or four months. In a casual conversation on the subject a few days ago the President himself said: "The New-York *World* declared that I had $70,000 worth of horses at Long Branch; that I had seven horses, every one of which was worth $10,000, and could trot a mile in three minutes. Now, so far is that from being true, that if I wanted $5,000 I would, I think, find it difficult to obtain that amount for them upon a short notice, and only one of them can travel a mile in less than five minutes. She might possibly do it in four, but I have never tried."

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are recent changes in the Marine Corps: Lieut. Charles L. Sherman, from Brooklyn Barracks to Norfolk; Lieut. Lyman F. French, from the Ohio, at Boston, to Brooklyn Barracks; Lieut. E. McCauley, from Washington Barracks to the fire-ship Frolic, at New-York, vice Lieut. J. T. Bradford, transferred to Brooklyn; Lieut. George E. Hancock, from Portsmouth, N. H., to Washington; Lieut. John B. Smyser from Philadelphia Barracks to the steam sloop Omaha, vice Lieut. R. R. Neill, transferred to Philadelphia; Lieut. Henry Clay Cochrane from Wilmington, Del., to establish his recruiting rendezvous on Market-street, Philadelphia; Lieut. Albert H. O'Brien from Newark, N. J., to establish his recruiting rendezvous in Portland, Me.; and Lieut.-Col. McCauley, Superintendent of Maine Recruiting, from New-York to Philadelphia.

New-York Typographical Society.

The one hundred and twenty-seventh semi-annual meeting of the New-York Typographical Society, was held on Saturday evening. A slight increase in the annual dues was adopted, and the rate of benefits to sick members increased to $5 per week. The sum of $10 will in future be paid toward the funeral expenses of a deceased member. The Board of Officers now stands as follows: President, Hiram Rosey; Vice-President, James H. Hasbrouck; Secretary, J. C. Faulkner; Treasurer, Geo. Parsons; Librarian, John Crow. Trustees—Charles C. Savage, John Vanhorn, J. E. Crawford, Arch. Miller. Directors—Thomas McCaulir, Walter Marshall, Edward A. Bradley, S. H. Conklin, John Brunshaw, William White, Obadiah McDevitt, S. F. Baxter, J. G. Clayton, D. J. Crowley, Israel Smith, George F. Cook.

The Newtown Repudiation—The Attempt of the Tax-Payers to Reverse the Decision.

To-night an attempt will be made, at a meeting to be held at Newtown, to reverse a decision made at a recent meeting of the tax-payers of Newtown that the bonds commonly known as the Elmsville-avenue Bonds should be repudiated. Mr. Furman, who has conferred with the Attorney-General on the subject, will report to the effect that the Attorney-General fully agrees with Judge Birdseye that the bonds are illegal, and has authorized the Judge to commence a suit in his name for the purpose of perpetually enjoining the Supervisor from funding them, either paying principal or interest, or legalizing them in any manner. There are but one of these bonds yet outstanding, together with the unpaid interest of two years and unpaid claims against the town on account of this improvement, which will make the amount due, and which the town proposes to repudiate, $60,000. A singular fact, and one which excites much comment, is the division of opinion of the Newtown Reform Association on the subject. Some of the first who agitated reform—among them the President, Mr. Warren, Mr. Espelyen, and the Treasurer—subject to and opposed repudiation. It is expected that at least nine-tenths of the voters of the town, discovering that a practical measure had been determined upon to reduce taxation, will vote in favor of repudiation if the question comes before the people. Both parties are marshaling their hosts, and there is expected to be a very exciting meeting to-night.

THE REGISTRY.

What the New-York State Election Law Calls For.

Clear Exposition of the Text and Its Requirements—Guide for Voters—How They Are to Act and What is Necessary to Secure Franchise.

When we published a full abstract of the National Election Law we promised to supplement it by a similar abstract of the Election and Registry law passed by the last Legislature for this City. The latter law is by far the most elaborate and careful that has ever been passed. It is the first which incorporates with a registry law the proper provisions as to the canvass of votes. Hitherto the latter process has been governed by the old Revised Statutes, which contained some provisions that did not fit into the Registry law. Moreover, it is the first which has provided punishments for the large class of offenses against the purity of the ballot-box which evil ingenuity has contrived within the last ten years. So numerous were these offenses that, when last Fall the Grand Jury ordered a quantity of indictments, the District-Attorney found that nearly one-half of the offenses were not punishable by any existing statute.

Under the new law the election officers are appointed by the Police Commissioners, and half of them must be taken from each political party. The places of registry and polling are selected by the Police Board. No place can be selected where liquor has been sold within sixty days; every room is to be lighted with gas, and the space in front of the boxes must be equivalent to a room twelve feet square. No person can vote who is not registered, and no person can be registered who does not personally appear at the polling places in the election district where he resides. The hours of registry are from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., and the days of registry are this year, Oct. 8, 16, 25 and 26. The form of the registry is entirely changed. The registry is now by street numbers instead of by the name of the voter. Thus the first thing entered on the book is the number where the applicant resides—as No. 141 East Thirty-second-street—and all persons who reside at the same number are registered on the same page of the book. If the house has no street number, it is to be described in some way. This enables it to be seen at a glance how many are registered from any house. If the house has its rooms numbered, the number of the room must be placed on the registry, and if there is more than one family in the house the floor and location of the room, whether front or back, must be given. The registry must also show the country of birth, color, time the applicant has resided in the State, County, and Assembly District, whether naturalized, and if so, when, and in what Court, and the date of application for registry. Every applicant must be sworn and must give this information. The inspectors have no choice as to administering the oath. They must swear every one. Every person who will be entitled to vote on election day is entitled to register on any day of registration, no matter if at the actual time of registration he has not resided in the district long enough to then vote, or is not of age. If any person, having once registered, changes his residence to another district, he cannot register in the district of his new residence without bringing a certificate from the inspectors that his name has been removed from the former registry. If his removal is to a residence in the same district, he must also on one of the days of registration have that fact noted in the registry. The identity of the applicant may in each case be inquired into. Any applicant for registration or voter may be challenged by any voter, and must then be sworn and examined in the usual manner. Any voter may require any person to be marked for challenge, in which case the inspectors must challenge him. The registers are required to be fully completed each day before adjournment. The names of all applicants, if received at all, must be entered on the registers in the applicant's presence. They cannot be entered on slips and written in afterward, nor can they be entered at the time on only one book and afterward copied from that. On the contrary, besides entering the names as the registration progresses in each of the four books kept by the inspectors, two other books must be prepared before the adjournment on each day, which must be copies of the inspectors' books. At the final close of registration, one of the two last-mentioned books is to be sent to the Bureau of Elections. After every day of registration the other is to be posted in the room where the registration is carried on. In the intervals between the days of registration, each inspector is required to retain his own copy, and neither then nor until he files it with the Bureau of Elections after election can he part with it. We should have said that the registers are to be so compared and marked that no names can be surreptitiously added or changed.

These are, in brief, the provisions as to registration, except those relating to the details of the duties of the inspectors. Such duties are very carefully defined, but, as they do not directly concern the general public, we reserve them for a separate statement.

On election day the polls open at 6 A. M. and close at 4 P. M. Election day is a legal holiday. As already stated, no one can vote who is not registered, and the last day of registration in this year Oct. 26. The name of every person desiring to vote is required to be announced in a loud tone of voice, and no vote can be received until three of the inspectors have found his name upon their registers. If the vote of any person is received in violation of this provision, his name, residence, and the name of the inspector receiving it is to be noted in a separate place in the register. Against the name of every person who votes is to be written under the heading "Voted" the word "Yes," a check or dot not being sufficient.

At every election each party has a right to have a challenger at the place of registration and voting, who is entitled to be placed in such position next to the inspectors that he can see every applicant or voter. The inspectors and Police are required to protect the challengers.

The qualifications of voters are not changed or referred to in the new law, but are left to the old one. That requires a year's residence in the State, four months in the County and thirty days in the district. By usage, if not by law, any person removing within thirty days from one district to another within the County, may vote for the officers who are voted for alike in the district from which and in that to which he removes. Thus he may vote for State officers and all officers who are voted for throughout the entire City, if he has lived a year in the State and four months in the County. If he has not removed out of a Congressional or Assembly District, he may vote for Congressman or member of Assembly. As this Fall the districts in which officers are to be elected are large, this rule is important. As to naturalized citizens, the law is unchanged. They must, if required, produce their papers and answer any proper questions calculated to prove their identity.

By one very important provision inspectors are forbidden to have any ballots in the room or behind the boxes, and ballots are forbidden to be distributed or offered to voters in the room.

The provisions as to the canvass of votes are new and original. The canvass must commence as soon as the polls close, must be public, and must be continuous until completed. No vote can be received, nor can any ballot be canvassed, where there is not free ingress to the room; nor unless six persons, if so many claim the right, are allowed to be so near to the ballots that they can see whether the duties of the inspectors are faithfully performed. Each candidate has a right to designate a watcher to be present at the counting of the ballots for the office for which he is running, and the inspectors and Police are required to see that he has a position where he can perform his duties, and is protected from removal. Before the canvass commences, the word "No" is to be written in ink against the name of every man who has not voted, and the total number who have voted, as shown by the registers, is to be publicly announced. The first step in the actual canvass is to compare the two poll-lists kept by the poll clerks, to see that they agree as to the number of ballots which ought to be in each box, and this number is to be publicly announced. The boxes are to be canvassed in the following order: President, General or State, Congress, Assembly, City, Schools; the canvass of each box is to be completed and announced before another is commenced. The ballots in the box are to be first counted. If they do not exceed in number that required by the poll-lists, the canvass may proceed. If they are in excess, all are to be replaced in the box, and a sufficient number drawn out (without seeing them) to make the numbers equal. In proceeding with the canvass, the ballots are to be opened, and those which contain the same names placed together. One inspector is then to take those which appear to be the most numerous, and count them by tens. He is to pass each ten to the next inspector, who is also to count them, and pass them to the third inspector, who counts them, and also calls off the names on the ballots, of which the poll clerks keep a tally. The fourth inspector watches the others and the poll clerks, and may, at his option, repeat the duties required of the third inspector. After the counting of each kind of ballots is completed, the poll clerks must compare their tallies together, and, when they have made them agree, must announce the result in a loud voice to the inspectors. The ballots which appear to be next greatest in number are to be treated in the same way, and so on until all the "straight" tickets are counted, and their number announced. Then the "split" and "scratched" tickets are to be counted separately by one inspector sitting between two of the others. He must call each name to the poll clerks, and they must tally it. Ballots found in the wrong boxes are to be counted, unless to do so would make the number exceed that on the rolls-books. When the count is thus completed, the poll clerks are to see that their tallies of the aggregate of "straight," "split" and "scratched" tickets agree, and then they are to announce publicly the number of votes received by each candidate in each kind of ballots and the aggregate received by him. The Chairman of the inspectors is then to publicly proclaim the result, and such proclamation is to be *prima facie* evidence of the result. One of each kind of ballots is to be attached to the several returns; all others are to be at once destroyed.

There are elaborate provisions as to the details of making out and filing the returns, and filing the registers, poll-books and tallies. The penal provisions are, as already stated, singularly full and precise. By one admirable provision the District-Attorney is required to bring offenders to immediate trial, and sentence, in case of conviction, cannot be suspended for more than two days.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Meetings of the Week.

The coming week is to be productive of good speaking in this vicinity. To-night the women are to express their views at Cooper Institute. They will do it sincerely and ably. Our Brooklyn friends are to hear to-night Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine, one of the most gallant Generals of the war and a speaker of most brilliant abilities. Associated with him is Judge Mackey, of South Carolina. Judge Mackey is no carpet-bagger. His family has been known in that State for over a century. During the war he was a Confederate officer, and remained in the field under Sterling Price for fifty days after Lee's surrender. During Gen. Banks' Red River campaign, Judge Mackey was prominent in a little offensive "interview" at Mansfield, which cost Gen. Banks some guns and more cotton. He is now the Judge of the Kuklux district in South Carolina. Being in New-York for a few days on business, he has consented to make a speech or two.

Wednesday afternoon, Gen. Butler, Gen. Caldwell, and Gen. Robinson, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, are to address the people of Yonkers. Such a combination of eloquence has rarely been presented.

The Wednesday evening meeting at the Cooper Institute is to be especially devoted to the soldiers. It will be presided over by Gen. James H. Wilson, the officer who captured Jeff. Davis, and who will appropriately speak against the man who hailed Jeff. Davis. Gen. Wilson is a graduate of West Point, and presided over the Court-martial of Cadet Smith, the colored cadet. He wrote, in connection with Charles A. Dana, the life of Gen. Grant, which confutes every one of Dana's slanders. Gen. Butler, Gen. Robinson, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and Gen. Sharpe will address the meeting. With such a combination the hall is not only sure to be crowded, but we imagine arrangements must be made for an outside meeting.

A woman's mass-meeting is to be held to-night, at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, and for the purpose of indorsing the nominees of the Republican Party for national and State officers. Speeches will be made by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Hooker, Susan B. Anthony and others. Hon. Luther R. Marsh will preside and address the meeting, which is expected to be a large one.

Chautauqua County Nominations.

The Republican nominations for county offices in Chautauqua are as follows: For Treasurer, Sherman Williams; Superintendent of the Poor, John Beatty; Justice of Sessions, Amos Reed; Coroners, Oscar F. Price, George E. Bishop, John Furman; School Commissioners, Henry G. Ames, Louisa M. Robertson.

The Granite State.

Greeleyism does not flourish in the native State of the pennsylvanizing editor-in-chief. The Concord *Republican Statesman* says that the Republicans always do better there in a national than in a State election, and with proper efforts will give as large a majority for Grant as for Lincoln in 1864. And the Nashua Telegraph says that while, a month or six weeks ago, there may have been 200 Greeley Republicans in the State, all told, today they do not exceed 20; while of disaffected Democrats the number is astonishingly less. "On contemplating the aggregate," it says, "we are forced to believe that there are more Democrats really disgusted with this old, time-honored party than there are Democrats to support them."

Republican National Committee—Frauds in Pennsylvania—Gold News—Ohio and Indiana.

Information has been received by Secretary Wm. H. Chandler, of the Republican National Committee, of extensive election frauds to be practiced by the Liberal Republican Democratic Party in the mining districts of Pennsylvania. Efforts will be made to frustrate the evil designs of the Greeleyites.

A detective force has been organized by the Republicans of Philadelphia to ferret out the large gang of roughs and repeaters from this city, hired by the opposition, recently, to repeat and intimidate voters at the polls on Tuesday in Philadelphia and various towns in the State.

Mr. Chandler is of the opinion, from the Committee's advices, that the best that the opponents of Mastriani can expect is that the result outside of Philadelphia will be an even number of votes for both sides. Philadelphia will certainly give a majority for Hartranft. That majority will not fall far short of 10,000. With a fair vote in the State Mr. Chandler believes that there is nothing to prevent a smart Grant majority. Recent advices from Ohio say that the defection of Hoadleyism has decreased the strength of the Republican ticket. It would now appear to be certain that Hamilton County, which includes the City of Cincinnati, will be carried by the Republicans. As goes Hamilton County so goes the State, is the opinion of veteran politicians, verified in many political contests in Ohio.

The substance of all the long letters received from prominent Republicans of Indiana, "boiled down," is that that State will give a majority of 4,000 for the Republican State ticket.

News received from other States indicate that the Republican Party in their borders is in a most healthy condition.

Smith Punxsutawney.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cannot quite understand the belief of the "Chappaqua statesman" regarding the moral right of a State to secede; can you help me:

"And that if the "I do not believe eleven States, the octoroons that one State or less States of the Guiffon States, or that even States only choose to a majority of all the form an independent States had a moral right to secede, or constitutional *moral right* to do so." right to dissolve our *Tribune, Feb. 23, 1861.* Union."—*Mr. Greeley's Cincinnati Speech.*

Will the statesman "rise and explain." If I were to talk as Mr. Greeley does, the Professor would say "Smith, you are drunk."

JOHN SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1872.

Another California Democratic Judge for Grant.

Judge A. Hagan, now of California, a life-long Democrat, who had been claimed as supporting Greeley, is strong for Grant. He made a speech at a political meeting in Watsonville, that State, not long since, in which he claimed that no true Southern man can support a mongrel ticket; that if the Democratic Party should recover from its lethargy and make nominations, he would be with the old party, but as between the tickets then in the field, he was with the honest party, and decidedly for Grant and Wilson.

The Democrats of this State.

Of a single school district in one of the towns of Washington County, in which reside twenty Democratic voters, the Albany *Journal* thus speaks: "We state upon information derived from one of the number that they have canvassed the matter, and that not one of the twenty will vote for Greeley. In another town of another county not remote from here there are ninety Democrats who will not vote for Greeley. The sentiments in these instances is, perhaps, more general than the average, but it indicates a feeling which prevails more or less in every locality."

Seneca County Nominations.

The Republicans of Seneca County have put the following ticket in the field: For Member of Assembly, Sterling G. Hadley, of Waterloo; Treasurer, Oscar G. Wheeler, of Covert; School Commissioner, Peter V. N. Bodine, of Lodi; Superintendent of the Poor, Myron H. Coleman, of Junius; Justice of Sessions, Jacob H. Corl, of Seneca Falls; Coroners, Jeremiah Dunn, of Lodi, and Ephraim Groommaker, of Tyre. The Seneca Falls Courier speaks in terms of high praise of all these nominees, and says that the ticket was "dictated to be elected."

Tammany Society.

A regular meeting of the Tammany Society will be held to-night, at Tammany Hall, at which Augustus Schell will preside. An important business will be transacted, it is expected that a full attendance of members will be present.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Mr. William Dean, the veteran Democrat of Delaware, has written another letter ridiculing the pretense that in nominating Greeley and accepting the Cincinnati platform his party has not changed its "principles"....Col. J. M. Thorburch, a Republican, has accepted an invitation from a large number of mechanics and working men to become a candidate for Congress in the Second District of Tennessee....By the authority of Judge Anson S. Miller, of Rockford, Ill., Abraham Lincoln's old friend, the Chicago *Inter-Ocean Journal* denies that he has come out for Greeley....The Greeleyites of the Thirtieth District of this State have nominated Mortimer M. Southworth for Congress....Mr. H. H. Brenson, a leading Democrat of Hancock County, Ohio, who is the owner of a warm supporter of Greeley and Brown, says he has had enough of it—he renounces Greeley and all his works, and publicly declares himself for Grant and Wilson.

Local Notes.

A number of Germans of the Eighth Assembly District have formed an organization, in support of Assistant Alderman Kraus as a candidate for the Assembly.

Representatives of sixty-four clubs in the Fifth Congressional District met at Park-row yesterday, and resolved to open the campaign in favor of James O'Brien by a grand open air demonstration, in the New-Bowery, on Thursday evening next.

At a meeting of the Paul Broderick Eighteenth Ward Independent Association, on Saturday evening, at No. 1 East Fourteenth-street, the members declared for Grant and Dix. Capt. Cregan addressed the meeting at length. The Club is composed mostly of working men who have been Tammanyites heretofore.

The Hungarian Grant and Wilson Club met, on Saturday evening, at No. 26 Delancey-street, to perfect its organization. Counselor Wm. N. Loew delivered a German campaign speech, giving the history of the Republican Party and paying an eloquent tribute to its candidates. A delegation from the Polish Grant and Wilson club appeared, and Mr. Wodzicki, the editor of the *Swobada*, delivered an address, calling upon the Hungarians to unite with the Poles to elect U. S. Grant.

General Notes.

Hon. A. W. Tenny addressed a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting at Dunkirk, N. Y., on Saturday.

The City Court of Long Island City will continue today, as the Court-house, in that place, Judge Pearce presiding. A large criminal calendar has been prepared.

On Friday the coalitionists in Jamestown had a mass-meeting, and at night a torch-light procession with 300 persons in it. On Saturday night the Grant boys had a torch-light procession, 1,500 persons in it, and of them cavalry.

The Grant and Wilson Club at Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island, holds public meetings every Saturday evening. George W. Bunsay addressed an appreciative and enthusiastic audience at that place last Saturday evening.

The Republican Convention to nominate Congressmen for the First Congressional District, will be held at Jamaica, on Wednesday, the 9th inst. The Democratic Congressional Convention will meet at the Town Hall, Jamaica, Saturday, the 12th.

Opening of the Cooper Union Reading-Room on Sunday.

Yesterday afternoon the Cooper Institute was opened to the public, and during the day a large number of persons visited the reading-room. Mrs. Ourtis and her son, who superintend the room, were kept busy in getting out books from the library, the majority of the visitors preferring the books to the newspapers, although the stands of the latter were largely patronized. The class of persons who availed themselves of the opportunity afforded were principally young men, and here and there were a few elderly gentlemen. The working man was also present, and a large number occupied the letter-writing desks. The ladies also seemed to enjoy the change, and a number of the feminine sex who are confined in stores during the week hailed with delight the opening of a public library on Sundays. The warm weather and the pleasant day kept a large number away, and others were absent on account of not knowing the precise day when the Institute was to be opened. Altogether the new scheme is a great success, and it is anticipated that a much larger number will be present on next Sunday. The reading-room will be open to the public every Sunday from 1 to 9 o'clock.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Probability of a Large Sale of Government Gold.

The Tightness of the Market to be Relieved—About $10,000,000 in Coin to be Disposed of—Anxiety of the Commercial Community.

The closeness of the money market all over the country, which has existed for several weeks past, is occasioning much distress in mercantile and banking circles. The high rates of interest necessarily paid for gold and currency loans have at times caused almost a panic, and even now the Street is laboring under a pressure seldom felt at this season of the year. The difficulty of moving grain, and the other products of the West, to the seaboard, owing to the want of ready money, gives additional trouble and tightness to the gold market. A combination now exists to keep up the price of gold, as well as to produce an artificial stringency in the currency market. The scarcity of gold in this City, also, has had its influence upon the Customs payments of the week, for there was a falling off from the previous week of $617,000.

This state of affairs cannot go on much longer without great detriment to the commercial interests of the country, for the name of the New-York market materially affects that of the other large cities throughout the Union. The only source of relief to be looked for is in specify sales of gold by the Government, and it is confidently expected that such action will be taken by Mr. Boutwell in the course of the next two or three days. It is now understood upon good and well-informed authority that the Government will place at least ten millions of dollars in gold upon the market, to be sold for the benefit of those needing coin to pay duties and transact their foreign business. Already rumors are afloat that the Treasury agents have received instructions to sell three millions in gold to-day, and the consequence is that much interest has been manifested in the question by brokers and bankers within the past forty-eight hours. Last evening the lobbies of the Fifth-avenue Hotel were crowded by well-known operators in Wall-street, all busily engaged in discussing the gold question. It was noticeable that those interested in a decline in the ruling prices were cheerful and confident, a contrary expression being manifested by those on the other side of the movement. The sale of six to ten millions in gold cannot fail to effect a change and relieve the stringency of the money market; therefore the state of affairs in Wall-street will be narrowly watched by the mercantile community during the present week.

The scarcity of ready money has occasioned a fall in leading stocks, as holders have been compelled to sell in order to obtain cash for the transaction of business. Should the sales of gold take place stocks will of course appreciate in value, and that branch of the market receive a new impetus. The currency proceeds of the gold sales will be placed in the different national bank depositories, a proceeding calculated to do away somewhat with a large volume of paper for the transaction of general business. This will, no doubt, be good news to many who have felt the effects of the recent pressure, and restore a healthy tone to the market, besides increasing the current of business in all branches of trade.

Official Announcement of the Sale of Five Millions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—With a view of easing the money market, Acting Secretary Richardson has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to buy $5,000,000 of bonds and sell $5,000,000 of gold on Monday, 7th inst., subject to the usual conditions of the monthly purchases of bonds and sales of gold.

THE INDIANS.

Surprise of a Camp by Col. Mason and Three Companies of Cavalry—Forty Savages Killed and Many Wounded and Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The Arizona *Miscu*, extra, gives an official account of an attack made by three companies of cavalry, aided by friendly Hualapa Indians, under the command of Col. Mason, Sept. 24, on a large force of Apache and Mojave Indians, led by Ancriel, Hokora, Ochs, Calama, and five other Chiefs, in the mountains near the Santa Maria River. The attacking party had to march on foot over a country liberally cut up with deep cañons. The surprise of the Indians was complete, four ranchers being simultaneously attacked. Forty Indians were killed, and many more wounded and captured.

Col. Mason's Punishment of the Redskins—Evidence of their Participation in Massacres and Robberies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 5.—A dispatch has just been received from Gov. McCormick, of Arizona Territory, saying that the attack of Col. Mason on the Apache Mohaves is the most important blow ever dealt to hostile Indians in that Territory. It is now known that most of the murders and robberies are to be charged to them, and that at least two of the killed participated in the massacre of the Loring party, near Wickenburg, in November. A number of those who lately left Dale Creek reservation were found among the slain.

The Delegation in Washington at Church Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The delegation of Indians now here, dressed in fanciful costumes, today attended services at the Metropolitan Methodist Church. At the conclusion of the services they requested, through the interpreter, that the character of the exercises be explained to them, which was done by Rev. Dr. Newman, who preached at that church today, and who has come to Washington for the purpose of officiating at the funeral of Capt. Davenport.

The Indian Chiefs—Their Departure for the West—An Excursion Down the Bay.

The Sioux Chiefs, twenty-four in number, with their subordinates and interpreters, terminated their eastern visit yesterday, and under care of Col. J. C. O'Connor and Major A. J. Simmons, United States Indian Agents, commenced their journey homeward. Before leaving, and in order that they might take with them some memory of the surroundings of New-York, they were taken on board the new revenue cutter Grant, and conveyed a short distance down the Bay, and up both the North and East Rivers. They showed marked interest in all they saw in the Bay and rivers, and viewed, with all the evidence of astonishment which the Indian allows himself to betray, the various fortifications and the exposed portions of their armaments. They gave strong evidences of satisfaction with the terms of their agreement with the Government, and pledge themselves to secure a union with them, in their agreement, of the band under command of Sitting Bull, who is the only one that has not accepted the terms. They feel confident that early in the coming Winter they will be as a unit in favor of a strict compliance with the terms offered. The ten Chiefs, under care of Major Simmons, have their home in Montana, between the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers, commencing about 400 miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone, and through which the Northern Pacific Railway is now passing. These under the care of Col. O'Connor reside in what is known as the Grand River Agency, which is crossed by the Northern Pacific Railway. The Grand River party, who accepted terms twenty-four years ago, have kept their treaties faithfully. With the party is Mrs. T. E. Galpin, a full-blooded Uneperta, who has powerful influence over them. Her husband was an "Indian trader," who, by her desire, gave to them all he had acquired, and died leaving his family poor. She now supports herself and children in St. Louis by making moccasins for them, and so warm is their regard for her that they were anxious that $10,000 of the appropriation for their benefit should be given to her. It was not done, however, for the reason that the use to which the entire appropriation was to be applied were specified and could not be departed from.

When returning from the visit on the revenue cutter yesterday, Running Antelope, through Capt. Cornelius E. Bliss, Commander, his favorite pipe and tobacco-pouch, both of which are highly ornamented in Indian style, and returned thanks for the pleasure all had enjoyed. Senator McDonald, of Arkansas, Major McGinnis, of Montana, editor of the *Rocky Mountain Gazette*, and Delegate elect to Congress, F. M. Bradley and Capt. S. Dobbs were of the few who accompanied the party. When leaving, the Chiefs spoke in highly complimentary terms of the treatment received from the Indian Department Commissioners.

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

JOHN E. KNAPP, Secretary.
HENRY OLLIVE, Treasurer.
JOHN E. ORMSBEE, Chairman.

Public meetings will be held as follows:

Monday, Oct 7.

Cortland	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Summit (F. M.)	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Furnace	Gen. John G. Swift.
Westfield	Gen. A. W. Tenney.
Republican Headquarters, Sixth Ward, Brooklyn	Gen. John C. Caldwell. Hon. J. H. Slacker of S. C.
Ledyardville	Col. Albert D. Shaw. Hon. J. W. Dwight.
Cohocton	Hon. Charles T. Mills. Hon. John D'Donnell.
New Hamburg	Hon. Matthew Griffin. E. F. Davidson.
Orange Village	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn	Hon. George B. Sharpe. Hon. E. K. Phelps.
Sparrowbush	Hon. Henry H. Garnet.
Haverstraw	Henry S. Smith.
Pawling	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Fishkill, on Hudson	Hon. Seth L. Milliken. Gen. Stephen Moulton.
Hulls	Capt. E. E. Ford.
18th st. and 8th-av., Brooklyn	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Ira	Capt. Dennis J. Burke.
Bridgewater	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Fratsburg	Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Rathbonesville	Hon. Wm. W. Northrop.
Ellington	Hon. Chas. T. Baxter.
Stockholm	Gen. M. Lyman Tremain.
16th-st. and 8th-av., W. D.	Hon. Robert Sewell.
Fifteenth Assembly District	Col. Charles S. Spencer.
Bloomingburg, Sullivan Co.	Hon. Ira Davis.
New Brighton	George W. Bunsay.
Port Richmond, S. I.	Hon. Wm. T. Davis.
Amsterdam	Hon. George W. Hosie.
Albany	William E. Johnson.
No. 264 Grand-st., N. Y.	Willis Donkie, Jr.
Berlin	Gen. S. Hall.
No. 104 Chatham-st., N. Y.	Gen. A. E. Sage.
Greig	Hon. Clinton L. Morrison. Col. Henry M. Turner. S. Meloon.
Guilford	D. L. Atkins. J. W. Clapp. A. F. Gladding.
McDonough	J. W. Glover. William E. Johnson.
South Oswego	Hon. Thomas Hubbard.
Smithville Flats	Isaac S. Newton.

Tuesday, Oct. 8.

Troy	Hon. George H. Williams.
Owego	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Poughkeepsie	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Greene	Gen. Daniel Ullmann.
Sharon Springs, (F. M.)	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Jamestown	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Shaftsburgh	Hon. John O'Donnell. Hon. Matthew Griffin.
Hornby	Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Randolph	Hon. Chas. T. Mills.
Stewart's Corners	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
Clyde	Hon. John D. Ketcham.
32-av. and 16th-st., Harlem	Gen. John L. Swift.
Pearl River Station	Col. Charles S. Spencer. Henry S. Smith.
Victory	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Watt's Settlement	Gen. Bradley Winslow. Hon. William Smyth.
Rest	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Cold Spring	Hon. A. H. Purdy. H. C. Fagg.
Greenwood	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Summersburg	Hon. Chas. T. Mills.
Groton	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
North Gage	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Brevoort Hall, New-York	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Freeland	Hon. Wm. W. Northrop.
Brewster's	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Wayland	Maj. J. C. F. Bey and.
South Edward	Hon. Neil Gilmour.
Elmira	Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
Hopkinton	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Hopkinton	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Little Falls	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Smithville	Hon. Chas. T. Mills.
No. 12 University-place	Gen. George H. Sharpe.
Chase Mills	Gen. A. W. Brasee.
Cumberlandville	Hon. George G. Hoskins.
Cumberland, Chapel, Brooklyn	Col. Francis L. Vinton. Henry E. Abel.
East Pembroke	Gen. Rufus Scott.
Germany	Hon. Church. J. S. Hopkins.
South New-Berlin	George W. Ray.
North Pitcher	James W. Glover.
Motts Corners	Chauncey D. Rector. J. W. Lawrence.

Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Cooper Institute, New-York	Gen. B. F. Butler, U. S. A. Gen. J. H. Wilson, U. S. A. Gen. J. C. Robinson, U. S. A. Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, U. S. A. Gen. E. S. Butler.
Yonkers, (F. M.)	Gen. John C. Caldwell. Gen. John G. Robinson.
Syracuse	Hon. George H. Williams.
Depeyster	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Havana	Gen. Daniel Ullmann.
Dryden	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Slaterville, (F. M.)	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Little Valley	Hon. A. W. Tenney. Hon. Chas. T. Mills.
Warwick, (P. M. Association)	Hon. Ira Davis. H. F. Davidson.
Sidney Centre	Charles E. Smith.
Ilion	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
Summer Hill	Hon. Joseph L. Maynard.
South Bainbridge	Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Campbelltown	Hon. W. W. Northrop.
Hempstead	Maj. J. C. F. Beyland.
Elmira	Hon. Samuel Hayward.
Ellington	Hon. Neil Gilmour.
Fine	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Hornellsville	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Fair Haven	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Canandaigua	Hon. Thomas M. Hite.
Cattaraugus	Gen. Bradley Winslow. William H. Blair.
Frewsburg	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Nunda	Hon. Hamilton Ward.
Groton Falls	George W. Bunsay.
Tompkins	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Sherburne	Hon. A. H. Wesbluh.
Carthage	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Newark	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Newburg	Gen. Benj. F. Bruce. Hon. E. K. Phelps.
Westville	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Henderson	Frederick G. Gedney.
Newark	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Delhi	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Deposit	Gen. A. W. Brasee.
Castile	Hon. George G. Hoskins.
Unadilla Forks	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Hensen	Hon. Elias H. Roberts.
No. 164 Mercer-st., N. Y.	Hon. Chas. T. Mills.
Rosendale	Hon. John L. Parker.
Clifton, Staten Island	Gen. Dennis J. Burke.
Bleecker Buildings	Hon. A. H. Purdy. Hon. Bradley Prince.
Albany Centre	Gen. Rufus Scott.
Dykemans	G. H. Miller.
Copenhagen	Hon. Clinton L. Morrison. Col. Henry M. Turner.
Preston	George W. Ray.
Plymouth	J. W. Glover.
Smyrna	Hon. Ira Davis. H. A. Stanton.
East Pharsalia	Wm. H. Ryde. J. E. Hickerson.
Milltville	Hon. John L. Parker. Samuel Foster.

Thursday, Oct. 10.

Buffalo	Hon. George H. Williams. Gen. John C. Caldwell. Gen. J. H. Warwick. Hon. Chas. T. Mills.
White Plains	Hon. Ira Davis.
Norwalk	Hon. A. H. Crapin.
Bainbridge	Hon. Edward Pierrepont.
Danville	Hon. Richard Crowley. Hon. W. W. Northrop.
Watertown	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Albemarle, Brooklyn	Hon. Noah Davis.
Oxford	Hon. Charles Wehle.
Corning	Hon. Hamilton Ward.
Corner Fulton and De Kalb-ave., Brooklyn	Gen. John C. Robinson. Gen. George H. Sharpe.
Bedford	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Hancock, (P. M.)	Sev. L. H. King. Hon. G. V. R. Laddington.
Franklin	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Jacksonville	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Whitestown	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Waverly, Cath. Co.	Hon. Chas. T. Mills.
Granger	Hon. Wilkes Angell.
Nyack	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Campbelltown	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Thurston	Hon. Geo. L. Maynard.
South Bradford	Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Chester	Hon. Joseph C. Yates.
Sackett's Harbor	Frederick G. Gedney.
Hendy Hollow	Major J. C. F. Beyland.
Pittsford	Hon. Neil Gilmour.
Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn	Wm. Dentler, Jr. Hon. A. H. Purdy.
Ira	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Alles	Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
Fleminghville	Gen. Bradley Winslow. Lyman Settle.
Kennedy	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Bedford	George H. Budgey.
Port Jervis	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Bainbridge	Hon. H. B. Washburn.
Edwardsville	Gen. A. W. Brasee.
Orangeville	Hon. Byron Keary.
Republican Headquarters, Brooklyn	Hon. Wm. W. Northrop. William H. Johnson.
East New-York	Hon. Wm. P. Pierce.
Deerfield	Col. Francis L. Vinton.
Ellenville	Hon. John L. Parker.
Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn	Col. B. T. Morgan.
Perryville	Hon. J. W. Dwight.
Holland Patent, (F. M.)	Hon. Elias H. Roberts.
Richville	Gen. Rufus Scott.
No. 331 West-street, N. Y.	Capt. Wm. H. Grace. Henry D. Tyler.

Friday, Oct. 11.

Portage, (F. M.)	Hon. Geo. H. Williams. Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Bath, (F. M.)	Gen. J. H. Warwick. Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Bath, (Evening)	Hon. Richard Crowley. Hon. Joseph L. Maynard.
Port Jervis	Gen. John C. Robinson. Capt. B. B. Green.
Clyde	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Waldron	Hon. Chas. T. Wyck.
Tuxedo	Hon. Edward Pierrepont.
Painted Post	Hon. J. E. Selkreg.
Schenectady	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Wilmington	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Jamaica	Gen. George H. Sharpe.
Peekskill	Gen. William M. Morris.
Morris	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Candor	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Hampton	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Guyanoh	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Waterford	Hon. Wilkes Angell.
Champlain	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Catskill	Rev. Wm. F. Butler. Wm. H. Johnson.
Pennyville	Hon. Chas. L. Yates.
Blauvelt'sville	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Preble	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Craig's Mills	Gen. A. W. Brasee.
Dover Furnace	Hon. Joseph C. Jackson.
Patchogue	Hon. W. W. Northrop.
Larrabee	Frederick G. Gedney.
Pleasantville	Major J. C. F. Beyland.
Ballston	Hon. Neil Gilmour.
Meridian	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Birdsall	Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
Wilseyville	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Whitney's Point	Hon. G. V. R. Laddington.
Steuben'sville	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
No. 1,020 Third-avenue, New-York	Hon. A. H. Purdy. Dr. David Bell.
Caldwell	George W. Bunsay.
Fremont	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Afton	Hon. H. B. Washburn.
West Kaw Bridge	Hon. L. Bradford Prince.
Rifle	Gen. Rufus Scott.
Columbus	E. A. Stanton.

*Saturday, Oct.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Although quite a large amount of property was sold at auction at the Exchange, during the past week, none of the sales call for special mention. The total value of City real estate sold for the week ending with Saturday, Oct. 5, is $270,000, as against the sum of $697,478 for the week previous, thus showing a slight increase. The subjoined auctions for the week have been as follows: Monday, Sept. 30, sale at Woodside, Long Island, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., of a house, a store, and some twenty-eight lots, for $26,645. Same day, sale at West New-Brighton, Staten Island, by V. K. Stevenson & Son, of property, including, viz., water-fronts, to the value of $17,600. Tuesday, Oct. 1, sale at Wyoming, N. J., by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother, of 187 lots, for $23,850, and Wednesday, Oct. 2, sale at Quoque, Long Island, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., of 100 lots, for $20,800. Total for previous week, $84,045. Total for previous week ending Saturday, Sept. 28, $126,928. At the Exchange on Saturday no business was transacted, the proposed local sale, in charge of James M. Miller, at the premises, No. 199 Church street, being again adjourned until Saturday of this week.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED BUSINESS.

During the present week the following auctions will be held, at the Exchange and elsewhere, at which the real estate noted will be offered:

Today, Monday, Oct. 7.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Thos. Allison, Esq., referee, three lots, with buildings thereon, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, Third and Fourth avenues, known as nos. 1, Charles Allison, owner, or No. 254, 229 and 231, lots each in size 25 by 100.

By E. H. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Orange, N. J., on the property, at 4 o'clock, by order of the heirs to the Freeman estate, sixty-two villa plots, bounding respectively on Freeman, Hamilton and Mulberry streets, Morris and Lloyd terraces. Plots each contain from three to five city lots.

To-morrow, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

By E. R. Hazard, Jr., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Grata Nathan, Esq., referee, the four-story brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, and lot, No. 13 West Fourteenth-street, south side, 275 feet west of Fifth-avenue; lot in size 25 by 168.2; house 80 feet in depth; title in fee.

By E. H. Mellick, Jr., at the Exchange, at public auction, the four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 313 East 50th-street, north side, about 125 feet east of Third-avenue; lot in size 24 by 103.1; house 40 feet deep.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, the following Brooklyn real estate: Ten lots on the west side of Lewis-avenue, forming block front between Greene-avenue and Van Buren-street; eight lots on the north-east corner of Greene and Lewis avenues; ten lots on the west side of Lewis-avenue, forming block front between Van Buren-street and Lafayette-avenue, and four lots on the south side of Lafayette-avenue, 275 feet west of Lewis-avenue, embracing in all 38 lots, in size each 25 by 100. Also, the right of redemption in and to the following parcels of ground, 125 by 200, (fourteen lots,) on the south side of Lafayette-avenue, extending through to Van Buren-street, 100 feet west of Lewis-avenue, with a three-story and attic brick house and other buildings thereon, known as No. 574 Lafayette-avenue; house in size 40 by 35; grounds laid out as garden.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Quoque, Long Island, on the ground, at 12 M., by order of the heirs to the estate of Jacob T. Wilkins, deceased, 60 choice lots and water-fronts; a very desirable property. Excursion tickets at office of auctioneers, No. 17 Exchange-place. Mr. Johnson will also hold an extensive auction to-morrow at Point Imperial, Westport, Conn., on the property, at 12 o'clock, at which 100 acres of villa sites will be disposed of in parcels to suit the trade, sale made by order of R. P. Smith, owner. Tickets furnished on application at auctioneer's office for excursion steamer Wm. Fletcher, chartered for occasion, which leaves Peck-slip near 7½ A. M., stopping at Thirty-third-street, East River.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Ridgefield, N. J., on the premises, at 2½ P. M., a fine tract of land containing about 50 acres, known as Rinder's farm, in the town named, on the line of the Newtown, N. J., Railway, about one mile from the Ridgefield and Leonia Stations, and distant but four miles from the Forty-second-street Ferry, New-York City.

Wednesday, Oct. 9.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, one lot, 25 by 100, Eighty-second-street, south side, lot 103.3 by 50 by 81.2 by 120 north-east corner of Eighty-second-street and Eighty-second-place. Also, similar houses and lots, 20 by 50 by 82.2, adjoining above, on the east side of Fourth-avenue, 122 feet south of Eighty-second-street; lot 25 by 100, on Supreme Court sale, Stephen H. Olin, Esq., referee; a house and lot on East Fifty-seventh-street, north side, 75 feet east of Second-avenue; lot 22 by 100.

By E. R. Lawrence, Jr., at the Exchange, at adjourned Supreme Court sale, Rufus F. Andrews, Esq., referee, the house and lot, No. 45 East Twenty-second-street, north side, 100 feet west of Fourth-avenue. Lot 20 by 96.5.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Pleasantville, Westchester County, on the property, at 12 M., at public auction, 126 choice building lots and villa plots, all eligibly located and fronting on wide, well-laid-out avenues. Special train from Grand Central Depot at 10:40 o'clock. Tickets at office of auctioneers, No. 1 Pine-street.

By E. R. Hazard, Jr., at North Manursing Island, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, at a Supreme Court sale, Grata Nathan, Esq., referee, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, by order of Doyle Hamilton, twenty acres, sixty-two villa plots, bounding respectively on Greenwich, Hamilton and Mulberry streets, Morris and Lloyd terraces. Plots each contain from three to five city lots.

To-morrow, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

By E. R. Hazard, Jr., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Grata Nathan, Esq., referee, the four-story brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, and lot, No. 13 West Fourteenth-street, south side, 275 feet west of Fifth-avenue; lot in size 25 by 168.2; house 80 feet in depth; title in fee.

By E. H. Mellick, Jr., at the Exchange, at public auction, the four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 313 East 50th-street, north side, about 125 feet east of Third-avenue; lot in size 24 by 103.1; house 40 feet deep.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, the following Brooklyn real estate: Ten lots on the west side of Lewis-avenue, forming block front between Greene-avenue and Van Buren-street; eight lots on the north-east corner of Greene and Lewis avenues; ten lots on the west side of Lewis-avenue, forming block front between Van Buren-street and Lafayette-avenue, and four lots on the south side of Lafayette-avenue, 275 feet west of Lewis-avenue, embracing in all 38 lots, in size each 25 by 100. Also, the right of redemption in and to the following parcels of ground, 125 by 200, (fourteen lots,) on the south side of Lafayette-avenue, extending through to Van Buren-street, 100 feet west of Lewis-avenue, with a three-story and attic brick house and other buildings thereon, known as No. 574 Lafayette-avenue; house in size 40 by 35; grounds laid out as garden.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Quoque, Long Island, on the ground, at 12 M., by order of the heirs to the estate of Jacob T. Wilkins, deceased, 60 choice lots and water-fronts; a very desirable property. Excursion tickets at office of auctioneers, No. 17 Exchange-place. Mr. Johnson will also hold an extensive auction to-morrow at Point Imperial, Westport, Conn., on the property, at 12 o'clock, at which 100 acres of villa sites will be disposed of in parcels to suit the trade, sale made by order of R. P. Smith, owner. Tickets furnished on application at auctioneer's office for excursion steamer Wm. Fletcher, chartered for occasion, which leaves Peck-slip near 7½ A. M., stopping at Thirty-third-street, East River.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Ridgefield, N. J., on the premises, at 2½ P. M., a fine tract of land containing about 50 acres, known as Rinder's farm, in the town named, on the line of the Newtown, N. J., Railway, about one mile from the Ridgefield and Leonia Stations, and distant but four miles from the Forty-second-street Ferry, New-York City.

Thursday, Oct. 10.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, at a sale by order of Mr. Butler H. Bixby, assignee, the following desirable City lots: One lot, 25.4 by about 100, on 45th street, south side, one lot, 25.4 by about 100, on 45th street, north side, and one lot, 25.4 by about 100, on the south-east corner of the Grand Boulevard and Seventy-seventh-street. One lot, 25 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-sixth-street, 185 feet west of Tenth-avenue. One lot, 25.4 by 90, on the south-west corner of Tenth-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street. One lot, 25 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-seventh-street, 50 feet west of Tenth-avenue; also, one lot, same size, on the south side of same street, 150 feet west of Tenth-avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, the five four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front houses and lots known as Nos. 402, 403, 407, 411 and 413 West Fifty-seventh-street, south side, 25 feet west of Ninth-avenue. Average size of lots, 21.5 by 100.4; houses each 40 feet deep.

By Winans, Sands & Garretson, at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, Geo. L. Frisbie, Esq., referee, the entire block of land, containing some thirty-four lots, bounded by Second and Third avenues, One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second streets.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, R. C. Rossich, Esq., referee, a house and lot on Fifth-street, south side, 294.8 feet west of Lexington-avenue. Lot, 18.4 by 102.2.

By B. F. Fairchild, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, one lot, with improvements, on East Thirteenth-street, south side, 184 feet west of Avenue D; lot 25 by 103.2.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, at public auction, to close an estate, a property located on West Third-street, Hunter's Point, between West and Central avenues, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a three-story frame house, 19 by 32, and stable thereon.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Quoque, Long Island, on the ground, at 12 M., by order of Col. A. E. Wood, trustee, 500 choice building lots located on Long Island, the best part of the town. Special train from Hunter's Point, at 11 o'clock, via James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries, at 10½ A. M.

Friday, Oct. 11.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, the four-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 34 West 34th-street, south side, 183.11 feet east of Sixth-avenue. Lot 16.5 by 81.11; house 40 feet deep.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, E. C. Benedict, Esq., referee, a brown-stone front house and lot on East Sixty-eighth-street, north side, 275 feet west of Fourth-avenue; lot 25 by 100.5.

By Winans, Sands & Garretson, at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, Stephen H. Olin, Esq., referee, one lot on Lexington-avenue, north side, 81.8 feet west of Tenth-avenue; 22.9 by 100.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, James H. Lawrence, Esq., referee, a house and lot on West Thirty-fourth-street, north side, 41.8 feet east of Tenth-avenue; 18.4 by 92.10 by 41.7.

Saturday, Oct. 12.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, Wm. M. Hoyt, Esq., referee, the lot, with building thereon, No. 146 Church-street, near Walker-street; lot 21.2 by 75.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, George M. Hamilton, Esq., referee, 1 lot 25 by 100, with front and rear tenement buildings upon the same, situate on the East side of Columbia-street, 275 feet north of Hivington-street.

By E. R. Ludlow & Co., at Rye, Westchester County, on the property at 12 M., at a Supreme Court sale, Alfred T. Akerly, Esq., referee, a house and plot, with the stable and office, Church-street; plot contains 1 28.100 acres of land.

The above includes all the sales proposed for the week thus far brought to our attention.

PRIVATE SALES.

The following recent private sales respectively made by the brokers named, are reported:

By V. K. Stevenson, No. 11 Pine-street and No. 226 Fifth-avenue, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 25 by 46 by 98, No. 61 East Forty-second-street, adjoining the third house south of Thirty-eighth-street, sold for $65,000; also, a three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, 20 by 50, on the east side of Ninth-avenue, near Twenty-fourth-street, sold for $9,000; also, a three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, 20 by 50, on the west side of Ninth-avenue, near Twenty-fourth-street, sold for $9,000; also, a three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 42 West Forty-second-street, adjoining the Third-avenue, sold for $18,000.

By Henry Bauer, Brace & Co., No. 3 Pine-street, the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, 22 by 50 by 100, on the north side of Thirty-ninth-street, near Ninth-avenue, for $7,500; also, the three-story brown-stone front house and lot, 25 by 50 by 100, No. 42 West One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, sold for $14,500; also, three lots, 25 by 100, on the south side of Sixty-second-street, adjoining Lexington-avenue, and Thirty-second-street, sold for $6,500; also, 210 acres of land near Orange City, Iowa, sold for $4,000; a farm near Orange City, Iowa, sold for $2,000; also, 160 acres of land near Orange City, Iowa, sold for $1,600; a farm near Orange City, Iowa, sold for $2,000; also, a house and lot in Mount Vernon, Westchester County, terms private.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at No. 1,305 Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth-street, the house and Columbus College lease of 100 feet, 30 West Fifteenth-street; sold to Abraham Rogerson, Esq., for $28,000.

By Mr. Bell, of Messrs. Bell & Gaylor, at the Exchange, in charge of the Garden Park enterprise, at Whitestone, Long Island, reports that on Oct. 5 eight plots were disposed of for $800 each.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Oct. 4.

Boulevard, 4 s., 76.3 ft. E. of 83d-st., W. 24x88 ..... $18,750
Christopher, e. s., 25 ft. n. of Houston-st., N. 25x90 25,000
E. and Lexington-av., s. e. cor. 126th-st., S. 50x100 1,000
Cooper-st., n. s., 100 ft. E. of Sherman-st., E. 25x100 4,000
Manhattan-st., n. s., 325.6 ft. W. of 12th-st., W. 25x100, h. and l. ..... Gift.
84th-st., n. s., 69 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x102, h. and l. $9,000
60th-st., n. s., 325.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x100, h. and l. 10,000
99th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l. 4,000
42d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l. 10,000
42d-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5, l. 3,000
(271) 42d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5, l. 3,000
2d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x99.5, husband to wife ..... Nom.
96th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5, l. ..... Nom.
100th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5, l. 1,000
97th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.11, l. 1,000
Madison-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Rutgers-st., E. 25x100, Riverside Park Association 2,000
84th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.11, h. and l. 4,000
1262-st., n. s., 325.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 8.8x100.11, h. and l. 2,000
2d-av., s. w. corner 110th-st., 25x100, h. and l. 20,000
8th-av., s. s., 115.10 ft. n. of 60th-st., 25x100, h. and l. 30,000
9th-av., north-east corner of 110th-st., 99.11x100 3,500

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

46th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l., Goelet lease, 1871 ..... $20,000
60th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l., Goelet lease, 1871 20,000
3d-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 47th-st., 25x50, h. and l., Fish lease, 1869 20,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Centre Market st. adjoin. second floor, 9 years, per year $1,000
2d-av., N. 12, half each, 7 years, per year 1,000
West-av., No. 700, store, 5 years, per year 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES!!! STORES!!! LOTS!!!

On 5th, Madison and Fourth-avenues, principal cross streets, Broadway buildings, Central Park lots, property adjoining road, near Columbus City, near Ac., all comprised in our PAMPHLET REGISTER.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY Allage-stoop brown-stone house, Brownstone, fashioned in excellent condition, on 35th st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be sold cheap if taken at once. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 171 Broadway, basement rooms G. and H.

A PARK-AV. CHOICELY-LOCATED modern thoroughly-built four-story, high-stoop massively-finished brown-stone dwelling, 105 feet gas-fixtures; house 25x62; owner going to Europe; will sell reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

$37,500.—FOR SALE IN 47TH-st., lot 25 feet west of 5th-av., a very desirable four-story, twenty-five-feet house on one of the original Columbia College leases; ground rent, $750 per annum; immediate possession can be had. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 126TH-ST., THREE-STORY brown-stone English basement; all improvements; block built up; only $5,500; terms easy; possession at once. Apply to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON, No. 52 Liberty-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH-st., 20 feet, 2 lots, 40 feet, Lexington-av. (when extended) for sale at a reasonable figure.

F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 68 Broadway

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NICE TWO-STORY AND brick-basement house, containing eight rooms, water, bath-room, marble mantels, folding-doors, hot air, pipes, improved street, with sewer and gas; size, 16x24, on full lot; price, $3,200; cash, $500 or more. Inquire on premises, No. 70 Chestnut-st., Brooklyn, E. D. DeKalb-avenue cars pass the door.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, apply to

A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE RESIDENCE SITUated about five minutes' walk over dry sidewalks, from a depot of the New-Haven Railroad; fourteen rooms, furnace, gas, water, closets, stationary wash-tubs, furnace, &c.; lawn and garden about 1½ acres; shade and fruit trees; well grown and bearing, and fences and out-buildings in excellent order. Address OWNER, Box No. 1,241 New-York Post-office.

CAPITALISTS.—A ONE-HALF INTEREST can be purchased in a handsome plot of forty acres at station on one of the main railroad lines, forty minutes only from this City; very high ground; improvements all around, and contiguous to the property; will be sold at original cost. Apply to or address E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A SUPERB BUILDING SITE on Orange Mountain, containing five acres, fronting on Tremont-av.; but five minutes' drive from either Montrose or Orange Valleys stations. This property is offered cheap and on easy terms for a few days only. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. JAMES E. WALKER, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone-sts.

BEAUTIFUL FARM—NEAR DEPOT AT Dunellen, Central Railroad of New-Jersey; modern buildings, evergreens, orchards, meadow, timber, rolling land; twenty-one or forty-two acres. STEVENS, Agent, Dunellen.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop house No. 20 West 36th-st., near Broadway, 20x55x100.5. Apply to OWNER, next door, or at No. 151 West 25th-st.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. H. GERRY, No. 2 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, Aug. 1, 1872.

A sale, by public auction, of timber berths, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and north of French River, will be held at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October next. The berths to be offered for sale are projected townships, estimated at an area each of thirty-six square miles, where the outlines are regular; each township will be put up as a lot, but will be sold as such, and to be adjudged to the person bidding the highest amount of bonus per square mile therefor; payment for the same to be made on the day of sale, by depositing the amount of purchase in the hands of the Department of Crown Lands, in a bank authorized to receive deposits on account of the Government of Ontario.

All berths sold to be subject to correction with respect to area, under the first clause of the Crown Timber Regulations.

Licenses for Berths sold will be issued subject to the "Crown Timber Regulations" one month after date of sale, and payment of bonus and ground-rent for current season.

No deduction from area sold, allowed for water.

The Department reserves the right to run bid on each Berth; and also the right to grant special licenses to cut fuel on the Berths sold, for the supply of coasting steamers.

A descriptive list of the Berths to be disposed of may be seen at the Woods and Forests Office, Department Crown Lands on and after the 15th inst.

R. W. SCOTT, Commissioner.

NOTE.—The area to be offered as Timber Berths is very extensive, embracing all mould and tall timber, lying between the Crown Lands Office and north of French River, and west of the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the eastern boundary of the township of Awrere and Vancouver, or Mattawan River, and the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, an estimated distance of twenty-four miles, thence due west to the north-east angle of the township of Vancouver.

Maps of the Territory are for sale by Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., No. 17 King-st., East, Toronto.

AUCTION NOVELTY AHEAD.

GRAND FREE STEAMBOAT EXCURSION UP THE SOUND. RISE EARLY AND GO TO JERE. JOHNSON'S JR.'S GREAT SALE AT POINT IMPERIAL, WESTPORT, CONN., 100 ACRES MOST ELEGANT VILLA SITES AND WATER FRONTS, TO BE SOLD BY THE SPOT, TUESDAY, OCT. 8, 1872. GRAND REGATTA IN THE BAY, Commanded by Noah Bradley, Esq. M. Burr, Vice, Esq., will manage the RACE. THE WESTPORT BAND, will aid in the entertainment. The Steamer WM. FLETCHER leaves Peck-slip at 7½, stopping at 33-st., East River. For full descriptive maps, tickets, and information, apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 17 Exchange-place, Rm. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., auctioneer, No. 35 Nassau-st. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, COMMENCING on arrival of steamer *Thomas Collyer*, which has been chartered for the occasion, GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE, By order of JAMES BLACKWELL, Esq., 100 SPLENDID WATER FRONT AND WATER VIEW LOTS AT WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND, all located on or near the water, and each having a splendid view, adjacent to steam-boat landing; one minute from Whitestone Hotel. This is the most select property offered this season, and the whole will be sold on usually liberal terms, without reserve. For free steam-boat passes apply to Jere. Johnson, Jr., No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York.

THURSDAY, OCT. 10, on arrival of special train, on the premises, at Inglewood, (Queens,) Long Island, GRAND AUCTION SALE, 200 SELECT BUILDING SITES, By order of Col. A. M. WOOD, Trustee. Property splendidly located near stations. Maps and railroad passes of Jerre. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 35 Nassau-st.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

BY SOWLAND R. HAZARD, JR., Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer, Office No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st., will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1872, at 12 o'clock, on the premises: The FORMER RESIDENCE of Gen. JOHN A. DIX, being the northerly part of North Manursing Island, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., containing about twenty-three acres of land with extensive frontage on Long Island Sound, and connected with main land by causeway; together with VILLA RESIDENCE, stable, wood-house and other buildings. Train from 42d-st. at 9 and 10 A. M.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER of Supreme Court, ON FRIDAY, OCT. 11, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Handsome four-story brown-stone English basement house and lot, No. 1 West 9th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; thoroughly order, and replete with all modern conveniences; fine conservatory, &c. Maps at No. 7, Court-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WHITESTONE, L. I.

THE LOTS REMAINING UNSOLD FROM THE AUCTION OF SEPT. 24; ALSO, A FEW PLOTS IN

"GARDEN PARK,"

CAN BE BOUGHT AT PRIVATE SALE, UPON PAYMENTS OF ONLY

$10 Per Month, Without Interest,

AT PRICES FROM $200 to $600 PER LOT.

THE PRETTIEST AND MOST CONVENIENT HOME AND BEST INVESTMENT NEAR THIS CITY. FORTY-ONE TRAINS DAILY FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 MIDNIGHT. AS NEAR TO BUSINESS AS 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLES, AND OLD, AND ALL LIVING IN FLATS OR PARTS OF HOUSES, call on E. K. VAN SICKLEN, Room No. 5, No. 128 Nassau-st., get passes, visit Whitestone, buy your lots, have them paid for by next year, and OWN A HOUSE AND LOT BY YOURSELF, instead of paying your money away for rent.

Mr. E. H. HOPKINS will meet you at Whitestone.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in real estate, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1872, POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION, OF 126 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AND VILLA PLOTS, AT

PLEASANTVILLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

Twenty-seven miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad.

This property is beautifully situated, fronting Washington-av., the boulevard, 100 feet wide, in a rolling, picturesque country, adjoining the railroad station. The neighborhood is healthful, beyond pretext, and entirely free from chills and fever.

Luncheon before the sale, and music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

Special train will leave Forty-second-street Depot at 10:40 A. M.

For maps, passes and full particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 1 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

HOUSES TO RENT, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

On West 4th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone, English basement.

On East 17th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., four story, brick.

On West 21st-st., near 8th-av., four story, brown stone.

On West 33d-st., three story, Mansard roof, brown stone.

On East 46th-st., four story, brown stone.

On East 46th-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone.

On West 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone, English basement.

On East 52d-st., near 4th-av., four story, brown stone.

On West 53d-st., four story, brown stone.

On West 53d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., four story, brown stone.

On 55th-st., between 21st and 22d sts., five story, French basement, brick.

On Lexington-av., between 41st and 42d sts., four story, brown stone.

On Washington-square, Gramercy Park, four story, English basement, brown stone.

Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 17 Pine-st.
No. 26 East 17th-st. (Union-square.)

A FIVE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, nearly new; lot 25 feet front, only a few years old; finished fully to suit; arrangements of the house is very novel, and most desirable for a private family or club. Address

HENRY OGDEN,
Care Wood & Ogden,
Lace Ward & Opera,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES.—SEVERAL DEsirable furnished houses, now offered for the first time, well located, to rent for the Winter, or longer, to private families. HENRY OGDEN,
Care Wood & Ogden,
Lace Ward & Opera,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, A THREE-story and attic high-stoop house, on London Terrace, West 23d-st.; rent $225 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE Hudson River, forty minutes from New-York, three minutes from station, at a moderate rent till May 1. Apply at No. 70 Broadway, Room No. 31.

UNFURNISHED.

BOLLES BROTHERS,
No. 46 East 23d-st.,

Have to let a number of medium-sized houses, in thoroughly respectable locations, ranging in prices from $2,000 to $4,000.

MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 40TH sts.—Two first-class four-story houses, (new,) for $3,500 and $4,200; others in choice locations. BOLLES BROS., No. 46 East 23d-st.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house in Madison-av., in good condition, for No. 402 East 54th-st., rent $600. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 16 Bleecker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR six months, by a gentleman and wife, no family; above 20th-st. Space desired; preferred. Address M., Box 270, 758 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS TENANTS, furnished and unfurnished houses in the best localities. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 68 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A well furnished house in a good neighborhood for the six Winter months. Address Post-office Box 5,031.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON REASONABLE terms, a first-class store and building, 25x75, iron front, suitable for any heavy business. No. 42 Rivington, one door south of Worth-st. Inquire of WM. C. MILLER, No. 145 South 5th-av., or of ALLEN, DOLLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 46 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR ONE OR FIVE years, workshop, 18 feet front, 48 deep, fourth floor, with water and water-closets, in No. 5 Extra-place; $15 a month. Inquire of C. MYERS, 36 M-av.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

E. R. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
455 Chatham-st.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, DINING-ROOM SUITES, MIRRORS, DESKS, and a general and varied assortment of every description of FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING, at VERY LOW PRICES for cash. Payments by Installments, if Desired.

STORAGE

for FURNITURE, Pianos, China, Paintings, &c., CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c., at the New Fire-class WAREHOUSE, Nos. 101 to 114 East 23d-st.

JOHN H. MORRELL, Owner and Proprietor.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDding cheap for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. REID'S, No. 232 Hudson-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE firm of R. L. BROWER & SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by R. L. BROWER, No. 218 Washington-st., or BROWER BROS., No. 10 Pine-st.

R. L. BROWER,
A. V. BROWER,
A. S. BROWER.

New-York, Sept. 7, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1872.

MR. WARREN E. GREENLEAF HAS an interest in our business on and after this date.

GREENLEAF, FOSTER & CO.,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

AUCTION SALES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF

DR. UNDERHILL'S PURE WINE.

The large stock of wine, about 30,000 gallons, left by the late Dr. B. T. Underhill, will be sold at auction, at the vaults, Croton Point, on the 15th day of October next. If purchased in bulk, the wine may remain in vaults. Inquiries may be made at the wine-store No. 128 East 25th-st., where samples may be seen. Conveyance will be provided free of charge, on the day of sale, on the arrival of the Hudson River Railroad train, which leaves the Central Depot at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

HENRY WOOD, Administrator.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 11 4th-av., corner 10th-st., and No. 106 4th-av., near 14th-st., American watches, solid silver and Rogers' silver plated-ware, French, American and enamel clocks; fine selections at very low prices.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WHITESTONE, L. I.

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Mr. E. H. HOPKINS will meet you at Whitestone.

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Twenty-seven miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad.

This property is beautifully situated, fronting Washington-av., the boulevard, 100 feet wide, in a rolling, picturesque country, adjoining the railroad station. The neighborhood is healthful, beyond pretext, and entirely free from chills and fever.

Luncheon before the sale, and music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

Special train will leave Forty-second-street Depot at 10:40 A. M.

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On West 21st-st., near 8th-av., four story, brown stone.

On West 33d-st., three story, Mansard roof, brown stone.

On East 46th-st., four story, brown stone.

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On East 52d-st., near 4th-av., four story, brown stone.

On West 53d-st., four story, brown stone.

On West 53d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., four story, brown stone.

On 55th-st., between 21st and 22d sts., five story, French basement, brick.

On Lexington-av., between 41st and 42d sts., four story, brown stone.

On Washington-square, Gramercy Park, four story, English basement, brown stone.

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No. 17 Pine-st.
No. 26 East 17th-st. (Union-square.)

A FIVE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, nearly new; lot 25 feet front, only a few years old; finished fully to suit; arrangements of the house is very novel, and most desirable for a private family or club. Address

HENRY OGDEN,
Care Wood & Ogden,
Lace Ward & Opera,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES.—SEVERAL DEsirable furnished houses, now offered for the first time, well

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE

CENTRAL-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 44 and 9 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CANADA, Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 1 P. M.
GERMANIA, Saturday, Oct. 12, at 7 A. M.
EGYPT, Saturday, Oct. 19, at 1 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 9½ A. M.
SERVIA, Gibson, Wednesday, Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.

The Steamships are Iron, Clipper-built, and Unsurpassed for Speed, Safety, and Comfort.

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage ..... $80 and $90, currency.
Steerage ..... $30, currency.
Excursion tickets, good for a month, $150 currency, to London, Londonderry, Liverpool, Glasgow or Londonderry, $65 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway.

P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL,

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York every Saturday, carrying mail on THURSDAYS, sailing at Cork Harbor each Sunday.

OCEANIC ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at 7:30 A. M.
BALTIC ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 1 P. M.
ATLANTIC ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 7 P. M.
CELTIC ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 M.
OCEANIC ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Prince's Slip, East River City.

For general commodious accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamships.

Rates: Saloon, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can secure suitable steerage passage at moderate currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FROM NEW-YORK.

CUNARD LINE

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria ..... Sat., Oct. 7	Abyssinia ..... Sat., Oct. 19
Russia ..... Wed., Oct. 18	Bavaria ..... Sat., Oct. 26
Cuba ..... Sat., Oct. 28	Algeria ..... Sat., Nov. 9
Scotia ..... Wed., Oct. 30	Parthia ..... Sat., Nov. 9

Steerage, $30 and $35, currency.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Intermediate, $75 gold, additions. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports. Passengers for Mediterranean ports, or Liverpool, should select the Russia, Cuba, Scotia, or Parthia.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of holding bills of lading for goods per steam-ship CHINA, plying between Liverpool and this port, her cargo will be transferred to the RUSSIA, leaving Liverpool 20th of September.

C. G. FRANCKLYN.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK ..... Thursday, Oct. 10, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS ..... Saturday, Oct. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL ..... Thursday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday, Oct. 19, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Thursday, Oct. 24, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ..... Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 P. M.

and each subsequent SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	$80	To London	$40
To Paris	$145	To Paris	$90

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and all parts of Ireland, at lowest rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, &c.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to all towns on railway lines in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Columbia	Oct. 12	Iowa	Oct. 9
Minnesota	Oct. 19	Algeria	Oct. 16
Anchoria	Oct. 26	Caledonia	Oct. 23
India	Nov. 2	Olympia	Nov. 30
California	Nov. 9	Princess	Nov. 13
Admiral	Nov. 16	Adriatic	Nov. 20

As noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $70; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $35; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.) DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Glasgow, and all ports in the Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THEIR ATLANTIC DOCKS, HOBOKEN, AS FOLLOWS:

GREAT WESTERN, STEPHENS ..... Tuesday, Oct. 22
ARAGON, WESTON ..... Tuesday, Oct. 29

Cabin passage ..... $80 gold.
Steerage ..... $30 currency.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid tickets at these rates.

Drafts for $1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to

E. S. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 Beaver-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels in this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 15 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS ..... SUMBOT ..... Saturday, Oct. 12
WASHINGTON ..... HOUSSAN ..... Saturday, Nov. 2
ST. LAURENT ..... LEMAIRE ..... Saturday, Nov. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin ..... $125 Second cabin $75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Another route, by the Cabin Steamers of this line, avoids both transit by English railway and the disagreeable crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL (VIA QUEENSTOWN), CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first class full-powered steamships from their pier, foot of PIKE ST., NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. Jos. PRICE ..... Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FOSSITH ..... Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINRAY ..... Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PENN ..... Oct. 30, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN ..... Nov. 6, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. TRESIDER ..... Nov. 13, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, $30, gold, including wine.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 5th of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEBB ..... Oct. 25
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THERIAULT ..... Nov. 25
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM ..... Dec. 25

These splendid steamers are on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going direct. Unsurpassed accommodations for freight or passage.

For freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, carrying the U. S. Mail, sails every Saturday, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, for

CITY OF MEXICO (Havanna only) ..... Wed., Oct. 9
CITY OF HAVANA (Havanna only) ..... Wed., Oct. 16
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only)..Tues., Oct. 22
CITY OF MERIDA, Timoneda ..... Tues., Oct. 29

For freight or passage apply to

J. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 56 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., alternately from Piers 4 and 5 North River.

GRENADA, Capt. STEVENS ..... Oct. 3
MISSOURI, Capt. M. S. GREEN, via Nassau, Oct. 17.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. B. MORROW, Oct. 24.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. MOSES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Dunning-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

THE STEAMSHIPS

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Oct. 8.
GEORGIA, Capt. Holmes, Thursday, Oct. 10.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Oct. 12.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through Bills of Lading issued and baggage checked in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the Macon and Western Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and will connect to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading and freight receipts at the office, Local Freight Agent and Freight Office, No. 377 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY B. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in relation to freight, apply as above.

BENJ. H. D. HASDELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

Entrance on Thomas-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA.

FREE AND OPEN.

Steamers leave 10th, 25th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Oct. 10—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. J. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 M., for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamer ARIZONA, Capt. EARNSWORTH, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and Mexican Pacific ports. Departures of 25th and 30th each month connect with the Company's steamers touching at San Benito, Tomato, Salina Cruz and Port Angelo, for all way ports, commencing on Oct. 25, at 12 M.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Oct. 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BURLEY, THURSDAY, Oct. 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 4 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 81 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 15 Wall-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 2 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading to connections with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Savannah and Gulf Freight line.

C. H. DOWDS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., Savannah, Ga.
GEORGE TONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. No. 225 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer HISPANIOLA, Capt. M. S. GREEN, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., promptly, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. R. M. SIMMONS,

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, Wareham, Onset Bay, Marion, Mattapoisett, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Portland, Gorham, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north.

For tickets and state rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 128 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, 234; and Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, Oct. 6, the steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will leave Pier No. 28 North River, for Boston, via Newport and Fall River, at 4 P. M., instead of 5:15 P. M., as heretofore.

A. F. DAGGS, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world, the JAMES ADGER and THOMAS POWELL, Capt. JOHN DUFFY, will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 5 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains for the North and West. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOR FRANKLIN, NY., FOR RED BANK, and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 28th	3:30 P. M.	Friday, 27th	3:30 P. M.
Monday, Oct. 1	3:30 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 1	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 2	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 2	7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 24	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 24	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 26	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 26	7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 5th	3:30 P. M.	Friday, 4th	3:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—The boats C. VANDERBILT and MANHATTAN leave Vesey-st. Pier, at 5 P. M., daily, except Sundays, leaving at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferry-boat), Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Catskill and points above, good on Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points West and North.

Last passage via Oct. 5, down; Oct. 7, up.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS.—Pier foot Dey-st.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 34 North River, at 5 P. M., (Sunday excepted,) at 5 P. M., making stops connecting with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets and all baggage checked to all points on Hudson and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, Baltimore.

WESTERN RIVER S. S. CO.—ST. BOAT CONNECTIONS.—Pier foot of Dey-st., STEPHEN HAIN daily at 5 P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, R. Lake, Haverstraw, Cr. Pt., Verplanck, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4 for Ringwood, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Piermont, Grand View, Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack and Town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat MILEY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 27 East River at 4 and foot of 23d-st. at 4:15 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, AND LITCHFIELD.—The steamer AMERICUS leaves daily from foot of Barclay-st. at 3:45 and 23d-st. at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS East.—Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Pier, 31. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 11 night.

FOREST-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamer Quinnipiac leaves New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DANCING.

A. DODSWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

AT NO. 201 8TH-AV.,

WILL COMMENCE OCT. 3.

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

Harmonic Hall, No. 723 6th-av., and Lyric Hall, No. 724 Broadway, and Adelphi Hall, Brooklyn, E. D., and 7th-av. and 14th-st. Mr. LEONARD announces that his assembly rooms are now open. See circulars.

DE CARMOY'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 48 WEST 14TH-ST., CORNER MADISON-AV. NOW OPEN.

PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

MR. AND MRS. HELMSMUS'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 46 West 34th-st.—Instruction commences SATURDAY, Nov. 2. Ladies at 10 A. M.; for families 4, and gentlemen 8 P.M. Send for circular.

C. H. HUNTER'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 17 8TH-ST., near Broadway.—Monday, Wednesday, Friday; classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular; inclose twenty-five cent stamp for a revised edition of the Dancers' Assistant.

MANUEL'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, Harmonic Rooms, 723 6th-av., corner 42d-st., will open SATURDAY Oct. 19. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DURAND'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 37 West 34th-st., near Broadway.—Day and evening classes. All classes taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-SQUARE HOUSE, 21st-st. and Broadway.

Element suites of apartments, with private bath if required. The rooms are newly decorated and newly furnished, and the cuisine is unsurpassed by any house in the country. Transient boarders, $4 per day; Monthly, $120 and upwards, according to size of room. Entrance 21st and Broadway.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED At the "Times" UPTOWN OFFICE, No. 844 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., and the "Times" WESTSIDE OFFICE, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av., with NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MISS E. M. OGDEN'S, No. 4 East 31st-st., parlor floor, handsomely furnished; also two bedrooms (unfurnished) hot and cold water, closets, and every convenience, with private table.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN WITHOUT children, a pleasant room, with or without board, in the Central Park and Madison-avenue cars, a neatly furnished bedroom, with closets, fire, and hot and cold water; reference required. Apply at No. 104 Twelfth-st., Room No. 4.

A FAMILY OF ADULTS OCCUPYING their own house, will let a furnished second-floor, side South, to a family or gentleman; rent moderate; reference required. Call on Monday or Tuesday, at No. 152 East 40th-st.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern improvements, on second floor, will be rented to a single gentleman; or gentleman and wife; breakfast and tea if desired; strictly private; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. T. C., Box No. 122 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH PRIVATE FAMILY, wanted for gentleman, wife, two young children and nurse; location must be central, and terms moderate; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. T. C., Box No. 122 Times Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, A HIGH-ST. near 5th-av., will rent their second floor, handsomely furnished, with or without board; to a lady or gentleman, or a party of gentlemen or adults; best of references. Address MORTIMER, Box 164 Times Office.

GENTLEMEN IN BUSINESS NEAR Fulton or Walloot-st. Ferries, can find at No. 104 Columbia Heights choice rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with fine view of the Bay, and all the appointments of an elegant home.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 111 EAST, near Park-av.—Second floor, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; size, front room, 20 feet by 40 feet; rare chance; unexceptionable references given and required.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR, CONSISTING OF four rooms, en suite, handsomely furnished, single mattress, &c., to let with private table and attendance; family small and private. No. 21 West 38th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 206, OPPOSITE PARK.—A GENTLEMAN and WIFE can be found in the above number, where unusually desirable suites of rooms, with or without private table, may be secured for the Winter.

PARTIES DESIRING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, in first-class locality, can find full particulars given by applying to W. J. SOLES, Agent, No. 1,267 Broadway. Houses to let.

ROBINSON'S HOTEL AND FAMILY Restaurant, 142-st., near 5th-av.; large, commodious, well-ventilated rooms; moderate; suitable for permanent or transient guests; rates moderate.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE, GRAMERCY Park.—Extra large rooms, second floor, all en suite, or singly, handsomely furnished; large hall-room, with fire-place; bath, gas, fire; other rooms also; home and table first class.

NO. 107 WEST 44TH-ST.—BETWEEN 6th-av. and Broadway—One large front room (southern exposure) for gentleman and wife, with or without board; also, one for single gentleman; terms reasonable; references.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—MR. and MRS. CHAPIN have a room, 18x24 feet, with nearly new, extra finish, all modern improvements, elegant furniture, at a bargain; terms easy; owner going abroad. H. R. DREW & CO., No. 174 8th-av.

PARTIES DESIRING LARGE SECOND floor, four rooms and bath-room, newly painted and papered, in good condition, with private hall, address M. N. Times Uptown Office, No. 844 West 23d-st.

SECOND FLOOR—ENTIRE OR SEPARATE, with or without private table; also, upper front family suite; strictly first class; references. No. 34 West 38th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 23 WEST 45TH-ST., WEST OF 5TH-av.—With board, newly-furnished rooms, for family or party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

TO LET.—LARGE, HANDSOME ROOMS, singly or en suite, for gentlemen; location unexceptionable; references required. Address Box No. 129 Post-office.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR floor, with private table, can be had permanently; also, second floor, front, with bath-room, if not rented until Dec. 1, in the spacious double house, 10 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 86TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family offer one or two floors, with private table and attendance if desired. Apply for address at Reading Library, No. 588 6th-av.

NO. 64 WEST 20TH-ST.—TO LET, THE second floor, front and back rooms, newly furnished, with bath, &c.; so convenient to 6th-avenue cars and restaurants.

NO. 104 EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentleman; house first class, owned by occupant; references exchanged.

NO. 241 EAST 35TH-ST.—A CHOICE OF very desirable rooms, with board, for families or a party of gentlemen; location and house unexceptionable.

A BATCHELOR'S SECOND FLOOR TO LET, consisting of three large and one small room, with board; private table if desired. No. 38 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

TO LET.—TWO OR THREE NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with every convenience, with or without board; references required. Call at No. 13 Bank-st.

TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—An elegant suite of rooms to let; private table; no other boarders. Refer to WILLIAM I. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to rent for the Winter, at Mrs. LINDSAY'S, No. 32 West 14th-st.; references given and required.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT parlor floor, and other rooms, with board; strictly first class. Refer to W. J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

NO. 112 WEST 28TH-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, or two, on second floor to let, with board; suitable for a gentleman and wife; references required.

NO. 249 4TH-AV., BETWEEN 27TH and 28th sts.—Accommodation for either single or married gentlemen; all modern improvements; rooms neatly furnished; board first-class.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND floor; also one single room, 50 feet, with board, if a family occupying their own house. First class. No. 8 West 22d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 254—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, with board, for an adult family; also, pleasant front room for single gentleman; references; private family.

TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NO. 350 WEST, first floor from 8th-av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen; also, one room, unfurnished, to let; terms moderate; single, for permanent or transient guests; rates moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER AN ELEGANT suite of three rooms, two bedrooms and parlor, private table if desired; references exchanged; location unexceptionable. Apply at 31 West 26th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 238.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms on first floor, with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board.

NO. 263 5TH-AV.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms, with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen, without board.

ROOMS, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED, TO let singly or en suite; with or without first-class board, at No. 35 West 16th-st.

NO. 57 WEST 30TH-ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED front and hall room, southern exposure, to let, with board.

NO. 50 WEST 38TH-ST.—TO LET, handsomely-furnished rooms, with unexceptionable board; reference exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH first-class board, desirable rooms, No. 10 West 32d-st. References exchanged.

NO. 36 WEST 45TH-ST.—ROOMS, EN suite or singly, with board. A refined home. Unexceptionable references.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH or without board. Inquire No. 344 West 17th-st.

NO. 42 PARK-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to let, with or without private table.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, comes into the Wave season Nov. 1. For full information address J. Ledgerwood, Agent, 353 B'way, N. Y. Lewis F. Cleveland, Propr.

SUMMER RESORTS.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, FOULSTONE'S, Vt., Rev. C. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and Sunday-schools.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GLEN HOUSE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—GERARD (of the FALL) Tenant-st.

JAMES C. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND SON DESIRE two rooms in a central part of the City, with board; in a quiet, neat, plain, desirable family; one or two months, back preferred; the best of references given and required. Address QUIET, Box No. 142 Post-office.

MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of the Association for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held in the College Library, 49th-st., near Madison-av., on MONDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock. J. H. VAN AMRINGE, Sec'y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED At the "Times" UPTOWN OFFICE, No. 844 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., and the "Times" WESTSIDE OFFICE, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av., with NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE offers to sell a pair of handsome, well-matched gray horses, 15 hands, 7 inches; in excellent order; also by Wood Brook, a set of double harness and a Brewster top-buggy; suitable for a family; cheap for the middle August next. Address Box 175 Post-office.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, lap robes, whips, &c., the best goods in the market at low prices.

HALLOCK BROTHERS,
No. 104 FULTON-ST., near Williams.

PRIVATE STABLES WANTED.—APPLICATIONS are constantly made to us for up-town stables to rent. We have such now, and would request those having them to call upon us or send us descriptions. T. C. & E. BROWN, 214 Broadway.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME NEW COUPE, Lexington-avenue, near 40th-st., with the exclusive use of carriage, stable, and attendance; inquire at stables, 40-st. and 3d-av. Box 1,000 Times.

FOR SALE.—A LIGHT VICTORIA IN EXCELLENT condition. Inquire at office of General Manager, Fourth-avenue Railroad, corner 9th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET.—STABLES IN McDOUGAL ALLEY, Thompson-st., near Bleecker. Inquire on premises, 2d floor.

FOR SALE.—A YOUNG, HANDSOME CAR, "Pierce Cox," very cheap, at No. 22 Pine-st., between Pearl and Cedar-sts.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by

H. R. SMITH & CO., Nos. 4 Warren-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of DANIEL W. LATTELL, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Daniel W. Lattell, of the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, in said district, on his own petition, on which adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, or to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Thomas D. Horsey, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, at said Court.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal.

For JOHN C. BAILY, Deputy.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK G. BUFFORD, bankrupt.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of Giovanni Bordero, of the County of Morris, in said district, adjudged bankrupt on the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, or him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Edward N. Dickerson, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal.

For JOHN C. BAILY, Deputy.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of FRANK G. BUFFORD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given to all persons that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Frank G. Bufford, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt; that the debts and property belonging to said bankrupt, or his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Thomas D. Horsey, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, at said Court.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal.

For JOHN C. BAILY, Deputy.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BORDEN W. PLUMB, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby give notice of his appointment as assignee of Borden W. Plumb, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at New-York, the 27th day of September, 1872.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BORDEN W. PLUMB, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition to be declared a bankrupt, and praying that he may be discharged from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other claims, that a hearing will be had on the 29th day of October, 1872, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the Chambers of said Court, before Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, corner of Rector, Stores Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, and show cause if any they have why the prayer of

THE ARCH CONSPIRACY.

Doom of the Negro Pronounced by the Greeley Leaders.

Horace Greeley Expected to Execute the Sentence if Elected—The First Act in the Drama Opens in Georgia—The Eyes of an Honest Greeley Re Opened.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The following extract from the minority report of the Ku-Klux Committee, which was presented to Congress after Mr. Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati, and after the Democratic leaders had resolved to make him their candidate for the Presidency, disclosed the real purposes of the solution so far as the negro is concerned. Three of the gentlemen whose names are signed to it are among the most enthusiastic supporters of Horace Greeley in the Democratic ranks, one of them, Mr. Blair, was at Cincinnati urging his nomination by the screeheads, and another, Mr. Bayard, made a strong speech in his favor at the Baltimore Convention. It will be seen that they predict for the negro the fate of the Indians. The report has just been printed at the Government printing-office. The entire document is of a piece with the infamous Brodhead letter, and reiterates its exact sentiments. It is as follows:

But while the negroes of the South have position and power in the administration of public affairs now, who can say, who can look into the future so clearly as to enable him to say how long this unnatural state of things will last. No one is so prescient as to be able to fix the period of its duration, but that it must end somehow, and at some time not in the distant future, no philosophic thinker will doubt. It is altogether too abnormal, too much opposed to the instinctive feeling—some will say prejudices—of the white race, to endure beyond the peculiar condition of popular opinion, brought about by a war prosecuted in the end for freedom, if not the enfranchisement of the negro. Gradually, in time, and under a change of circumstances, this exceptional state of the popular mind will wear out and pass away, and public opinion will vibrate back to its old condition, as it existed prior to the disturbing influences of the war. This will be brought about by one of two things: either by a rupture of the Government itself, or the springing up of some new and all-powerful party out of the ruins of the existing political organizations. When either of these two things shall occur, and God grant it may not be the first, it will be the political death of the negro on this continent. So far as it relates to his future political status, he will be hunted by the whites within the Union, he will be in a worse condition than he was in a State of Slavery, for the inevitable tendency will be to separate him from the white race, and if not transported to some other country, he will slowly but surely pass away like the aborigines, and his place among us, like that of the Indian, will be known no more, forever. (Signed,)

FRANK P. BLAIR.
T. F. BAYARD.
E. S. COX.
JAMES E. BECK.
P. VAN TRUMP.
A. M. WEDDELL.
J. C. ROBINSON.
J. M. HANKS.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION BEGINS TO TELL.—An election will be held here on Tuesday for Delegate to Congress and members of the Legislature. Mr. Boswell, who was the Greeley candidate for Congress, prints a card this morning retiring from the contest, thereby insuring the election of Gen. Chipman, the regular Republican nominee. Mr. Boswell had considerable support among the colored people, but the news from Georgia convinced him of the hollowness of the Sorehead promises, so far as the acceptance of the situation and the legitimate results of the war are concerned. In his card he says:

Georgia speaks, and she speaks for injustice to the colored people of her section; proscription at the polls means proscription away from them. I want reconciliation and peace, but do not want it at the expense of those who dared to defend the Union when the Union needed their defense. I want peace where all of the people can rest content, without regard to color, or race, or sentiments. Permit me to say in conclusion, that if the Democratic Party wins here, it will exercise the same persecutions it has in former days. Let us bury the past, and unite once more for the sake of the national ticket. I thank the people who have stood by me faithfully and honestly, and say to them, for them and their welfare, I withdraw my name from the political contest for Congress.

Oct. 5, 1872.

The Georgia Railroad Outrages—A Bridge Burned and the Mails Seized by a Mob.

From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Herald, Oct. 3.

The regular train on the Alabama and Chattanooga Road went out Wednesday morning at 7½ o'clock. Nothing of an unusual character occurred until the train had passed a short distance beyond Trenton, when a bridge was discovered partially burned. This was soon repaired, and the train passed through to Attalla without further hindrance.

The evening mail train from Attalla was not so fortunate. When it arrived at Trenton, about 2½ in the afternoon, it was seized upon by the Dade County mob, and detained. The train, with the United States mail, was still in their possession at our latest report. It is probable that no train will go out on the road today.

Vigorous steps will at once be taken to apprehend the offending parties and bring them to justice. When a mob, acting under the real or pretended authority of a State Government, can will seize upon the mails of the country and appropriate or detain them indefinitely, all attempt at law and order had as well cease at once. If Mr. Stanton cannot be put in peaceable possession of property intrusted to the hands of receivers from whom he received his office, by the Supreme Court of the United States, then the Federal Government is a failure and States rights is the supreme law of the land. We feel sure that such high-handed outrages will not be permitted to continue long. The people of Dade County certainly do not consider what dangerous risks they are incurring. Under the law of Congress a bridge-burner is punished by death, which punishment, under certain circumstances, may be commuted to imprisonment for life. Obstructing a train, under the laws of the same State, is made a penitentiary offense.

The prisoners who were arrested and paroled on Tuesday, all but one or two, returned yesterday, and took the evening train for Atlanta in charge of the United States Marshal of North Georgia.

ROME.

The Death of the Pope's Brother.

The London *Times* of Sept. 21 says: "There is every reason to believe that the Pope has been seriously affected by the death of his brother, Count Joseph Mastai-Ferretti. His Holiness himself has left his eighth-eth year behind him, and, although he springs from a long-lived family, he cannot be insensible to a warning that comes from so near. It must not be forgotten what deep anguish took possession of his soul when, not long ago, he lost another brother, the Count Gabriel Ferretti. On that occasion the Pope gave a public exhibition of his sorrow by ascending on his knees the Scala Santa—that flight of steps near the Lateran, which, the tradition says, was carried to Rome from Jerusalem, and where it is said to have led to Pontius Pilate's judgment seat. The Mastai-Ferretti were a large family, not rich, and of no society of no very ancient date, but they were, most of them, distinguished by personal bravery, high honor, and decided liberal principles. Though, in the earliest year of his Pontificate, Pius IX. was supposed to be bent on reconciling the Papacy with modern civilization, his brothers did not pass very easily forward among the multitude by which he was approached, either because they knew him too well to have faith in his Liberalism, or because they were too disinterested to incur even the suspicion of benefiting by the exaltation even of a popular Pontiff, and had made up their minds that their brother's reign, whatever other blames might be attributed to it, should not be liable to the charge of nepotism. After the Pope's flight to Gaeta, and the reaction to which France lent her countenance and support, the intercourse between Pius IX. and his brothers came altogether to an end, and some of them even plotted the Pontifical dominions, only returning after the assassination of their native place, Sinigaglia, to the Kingdom of Italy. However strong is his consoler of himself the Holy Father may have been at all ages, and more sure than ever of his infallibility since the decisions of the Vatican Council, it is by no means impossible that this calm and silent, but constant, opposition of all the members of his family, of which he, perhaps, took no heed while they were all full of life, is now gnawing at the vitals of his soul, and they are dropping off one by one and give no sign. We say not, said whether, in this instance, the Holy Father received timely information of the approaching end of his near relative, and sent him his apostolical benediction *in articulo mortis*, as he did in the case of his other brother, Count Gabriel. The late Count had, we believe, long lived in retirement in his family residence, in his native place, and, perhaps, had decayed, old, native city—a place dead for five-eleven months in the year, and only galvanized into something like animation during the few weeks of its old-established and ever-celebrated fair. Upon Sinigaglia being resulted to municipal freedom under the auspices of Victor Emmanuel, the Brothers Mastai-Ferretti filled for several years some unimportant offices in the city. Their own personal worth and their well-known if not outspoken hostility to priestly rule in general, and to their brother's policy in particular, strongly recommended them to the good opinion of their townspeople, and gave them an ascendency which neither their fortune, at no time considerable, nor their aristocratic title, which, as we said, hardly amounted to any very high distinction, could have obtained for them. The Mastai family claim descent from a comb-maker, who migrated from the Venetian Provinces in the sixteenth century, and, settling in the Marches, accumulated a small fortune by which one of his descendants was enabled to contract a matrimonial alliance with a lady of the widely-spread Ferretti family. In the case of the *Ahale*, who became a Bishop, a Cardinal, and a Pope, as in that of his two brothers, the Count who is now dead, and Count Gabriel, who died before him, such social position as they respectively achieved was almost entirely due to personal worth."

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

The Innocence of the Fourth Ward Police—A Woman's Life Endangered by Carelessness and Negligence of Duty.

A handsome and well-educated woman entered the Fourth Precinct Station yesterday afternoon, and informed Sergt. Kelly, who was at the desk at the time, that she was very ill and desired medical aid immediately, also adding that she felt as if she would have a miscarriage. Instead of telegraphing for the ambulance, as it was clearly their duty to do, and making further inquiry into the case, Capt. Ulman and his subordinate officers sent the woman to the Park Hospital in charge of Officer Meyer. When she arrived at the hospital, after walking from the Oak-street Station, the unfortunate woman was in a terrible condition, and utterly exhausted. Warden Brown carried her into the female ward of the institution, and senior assistant Amabile proceeded to ascertain her name and business. She said that her name was Emma Bristol, a native of England, thirty-two years old, and that she had been in this country seven years, living in this City for the last year. Examination showed that a miscarriage was to be expected, and Dr. Amabile felt convinced that the woman's condition was one of malpractice. She did not, however, account for her condition. House Surgeon Hardy, on examination, in conjunction with Dr. Amabile, unhesitatingly decided that not only had there been malpractice, but that instruments had been used. Later in the evening Dr. Amabile taxed the woman with this, and she finally admitted that the doctor's opinion was correct. The woman said that she arrived in Boston from England seven years ago, and worked in various stores through the country until a year ago, when she came to this City and obtained employment in A. T. Stewart's store, at Broadway and Ninth-street. Coming out from her work every evening she met a young man, and in course of time became acquainted with him. Three months ago, in the Great House, New Bowery, he effected her ruin, and on Friday, at the same place, used an instrument for a criminal purpose. The woman said that the man's name was George Tompkins, and that he kept a wholesale tea store. Where he lived or where his place of business was she refused to state. Her condition is extremely critical. The surgeon of the hospital, as is understood, will report the case to Superintendent Kelso.

CONFLICT OF OPINION.

The Fire Commissioners Quarreling With Controller Green About Money Matters—A Test Case Proposed.

There is at present a dead-lock in the financial affairs of the Board of Fire Commissioners, owing to a conflict of opinion between the Commissioners and Controller Green as to the proper construction of an act of the Legislature regulating the powers of the Board.

The Commissioners have formerly been empowered by the provisions of the charter to draw upon the City Treasury for such an appropriation of money as they deemed necessary to pay the expenses of the Department for a stated period, and to have it placed to their credit in the bank selected by the authorities, generally the Tenth National Bank. This provision of the charter was subsequently repealed, and all bills of the Department are ordered to be sent to the Controller, to be by him audited and paid. Controller Green puts the strictest construction upon this act, refuses to place any considerable sum of money at the disposition of the Commissioners, and insists that all bills of whatsoever nature, contracted by the Department, shall be sent to his office for audit and payment. The Commissioners, who have been accustomed to the handling of appropriations as large as $1,000,000, and to the paying of current expenses after their own fashion, have—or at least some of them have—taken umbrage at this strict construction of the law by the Controller, and propose to test the legality either of his action or of the validity of the act. Application has been made by them in the Supreme Court to commence proceedings against Controller Green, and so to test and settle the vexed question.

A number of secret executive meetings of the Board have been held, and all that can so far be positively ascertained is that the preliminary application of a suit has been made. It is understood that the five Commissioners are not in harmonious accord in the notion begun. They are said to be divided as follows: Commissioners Hinchman, Blair and Hennessey in favor of fighting the Controller; Commissioners Shaler and Golladay against such action.

Meanwhile the employes of the Department are delayed in their payments from the City, some of the clerks having over six weeks pay due them. Controller Green is interested to have no desire to oppose any demands of the Commissioners, other than to stand by the letter of the law. Should the matter not be compromised before further proceedings are taken in Court, the question at issue might be so decided as to seriously alter the position of this and other Departments of the City Government to the Controller's office.

Rev. Morgan Dix on Dr. Vinton, at Trinity Church.

At the morning service yesterday in Trinity Church, Rev. Morgan Dix preached from the 146th Psalm: "His breath goeth forth, he returneth to his earth; in that very day his thoughts perish." He alluded in the opening of his sermon to the sadness of death and its sense. It is a check to human pride, and one of the strongest allies to religion outside of the Church. There have been men who in days gone by strove to obtain an elixir which should forever give them the power over death. But their failure was certain, and the grim king remained to correct the folly and confirm the wisdom of man. Were it not for Christ's institution, we would soon forget all about religion and trample upon it. Inside the portals of the Church of Christ are new uses for this termination of Life. Outside it is an avenger, inside among believers it affords them the last opportunity of making a full and complete offering of their souls to God, and is the beginning of their eternal blissful rest for which their souls have longed. Reviewing this phase of death's utility, the reverend gentleman came to the thoughts which arose in the mind of those who, at the altar, commemorate some dear spirit departed. It is the eighth day, said he, since he who was pastor and minister in this sanctuary was laid in the grave—Dr. Vinton. I cannot refer to him without deep emotion. Twenty-three years ago my acquaintance with him began. He was then as a tower of strength to us young men, who longed to see him attain the highest position in the Church. Bright, vigorous, and of splendid mind, how shall he be remembered, but as one who held fast to the faith of Christ to the end. Though brought up in a somewhat narrow religious circle, he made great strides until he reached the position of one of the noblest Doctors and clergymen in the Church. To the last he retained the sense of his priesthood, and clung to it in death, and with his failing breath asked to be buried with his snow-white alb and stole crossed upon his breast. This is not the occasion for an extended allusion to him; but I will say to you what he would have me do: "Set your house in order."

Turf Notes.

The Fall meeting of the Fleetwood Park Association closes today, and if the weather is propitious there will be a great crowd of spectators, as the two races on the programme for the day promise to be most brilliant affairs. The first race is for a purse of $2,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:31, which has fourteen entries, viz.: Edwin Thorn's b. m. Emigna, John Lovett's b. m. Gazelle, D. Jenkins' gr. s. Joe Brown, J. H. Phillips' ch. m. Fanny Fern, J. D. Walton's b. g. Kansas Chief, M. Roden's gr. m. Heatherbloom, W. Wellington's br. g. Wellington, Jas. McKee's b. m. Young Thorn, J. J. Bowen's b. g. Comee, J. N. Woodward's b. m. Belle Brandon, P. Masse's b. m. Mary A. Whitney, M. W. Olcott's blk. g. Contraband, H. Newland's br. s. William Turnbull, and M. Carroll's br. s. Jubilee Lambert. The great race of the day and meeting is the purse of $3,000, free for all, and $2,000 additional to any horse beating 2:17. George Palmer, American Girl, and Rosalind are entered in this, and the contest between them will be close and exciting.

The Fall meeting at Hardie Park, Williamsport, Penn., is announced to take place on Oct. 23, 24, 25, 26.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Geneva Award—Public Sentiment on the Decision—Taxation Prospects—Relations Between Capital and Labor—Commercial Conditions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 20, 1872.

Not much is said about the Geneva award. What is said shows that people rather angry under it. It is certain at least—and one of your contemporaries will, perhaps, be surprised to hear it—that there have been as yet no illuminations, no guns fired, or other marks of rejoicing. It is only fair to say that the money part of the question is not much regarded. Three millions is certainly not a great deal for a rich country to pay, and just now England is very rich and prosperous. The sum looks worse in detail than in gross. It is calculated that a penny of income tax—that is, a penny in the pound on all incomes of one hundred pounds and upward—yields just about a million and a half; and tax-payers are, therefore, fined at the rate of twopence in the pound for the negligence of this country. This helps to bring it home to everybody. It is probable that the Government will be able to meet the demand out of the surplus of the year, but whether an additional twopence of income tax is or is not imposed is only a matter of form. If the three millions did but go across the ocean, there would be, either this year or next year, relief to tax-payers to that extent, and in the long run they will have to make up the loss. The worst sting of the award is the humiliation it carries with it. There is no getting rid of the fact that England has been put in the wrong, and a great deal of fine argument demolished. There are some people who try to take comfort from the ingenious assurances of a New-York paper that it is, somehow or other, the United States which is under a cloud, and that there is something particularly glorious and triumphant in being condemned for misconduct to pay a fine of three millions sterling. It is felt, however, that this is a sort of glory of which a very little goes a long way. It is a familiar observation that the weakest and most rickety child is often the pet of the family and the idol of its complacent parents. The favorite argument in England against the American claims has always been that the country was not bound to go beyond its own municipal laws and usages, and that, even admitting these to have been in any respect imperfect, it would have been a breach of neutrality as against the Confederates to have amended them after the war commenced. It appears to have caused much distress that this pretty theory should have been so rudely demolished by the Geneva Tribunal. It always seemed to me amazing that men of sense should not see how dangerously, if this theory was good for anything, it cut two ways. It is obvious that if one of two combatants went to war reckoning upon the advantages he would derive from the imperfect preparations of a neutral to maintain its neutrality, the temptation to go to war thus presented to one combatant would be, in effect, a breach of neutrality against the other. I know there are many Englishmen who at the time thought that it was foolish, as well as futile to plead the imperfections of our municipal law as a reason for not discharging to the fullest extent international obligations. The general feeling of the country, however, was then the other way, and the declaration of the Tribunal on this point is distressing to the vanity of a country which prides itself on its logic and common sense, as well as on its honor. The truth is, that public opinion was formerly warped by a fear lest England should be thought to be cringing toward the United States, and are tempted to strain the law in favor of the South in order to save itself from the charge of cowardly conciliation to the North. This was really the origin of all the mischief. England has since shown more moral courage, but the recollection of that passage of its history can never be a pleasant one. Two years ago, though the Government was sound enough, there was a considerable body of Englishmen, who just in the same way, and for the same reason, were anxious to espouse the cause of the French against the Germans.

TAXATION PROSPECTS.

As I said before, it is probable that the Government will be able to pay the American debt out of the surplus of the year, with something over to go on with. It has been, so far, a year of thriving and industry and enormous gains, and almost every branch of revenue has profited by it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is supposed to be extremely cheerful and serene. He has been sailing round Scotland in a yacht, looking in on the people at different points, and making pretty speeches to them about their superior moral character and the greatness of their country, speeches which the simple-minded Scots accept as quite serious, and which they greatly relish. Mr. Gladstone is understood to be not quite so easy in his mind. He knows that prosperity, like sunshine, has its shadows. Mr. Lowe once horrified the commercial world, soon after he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, by declaring that the money market must take care of itself, but Mr. Gladstone is not quite sure of its capacity to do so. The trade and industry of the country are real enough, but they rest in some respects on artificial and unstable bases. The operatives, in the enjoyment of unexpectedly high wages, imagine that their power to command their own prices is quite without limits; and it would be too much to hope that they will be undeceived in this respect without some severe struggle. Worse in its economical effects than their determination to insist upon higher wages is their disinclination to work. They have hardly any other conception of enjoyment than drinking, and they seem to think that higher wages cannot be satisfactorily expended without longer hours of leisure for the consumption of liquor. The output of each has already been seriously reduced from this cause, and the iron-makers are also bent upon shorter hours of labor. It is useless to point out to the men that as they can get such a good market price for their work, it is their interest to sell as much of it as possible in case the market turns. All they gain they spend. They require a keener taste for indulgences, and when a change comes, and markets fall, they are just so much the less prepared to accommodate themselves to their new circumstances. On the other hand, the employers, who find that the men insist upon hard commercial terms when their own interests are in question, are pretty sure to enforce the same terms when their turn comes. I know several large establishments which have been in the habit of keeping on their men even at a loss rather than turn them loose, but who have been so harassed with strikes that they have resolved to employ them just as they are wanted, and they believe that even paying the highest wages they will save money by this system. It is obvious, however, that the relations between capital and labor are not likely to be harmonized in this manner. If there is a hard Winter, if bread is dear and coal scarce, and meat mounts in price—which are all on the cards—there can hardly fail to be a spirit of discontent among the working classes. An attempt has been made to obtain coal from France and Belgium; but the can only be a temporary remedy. Prices will soon go up on the Continent as well as here. The harvest has been a bad one, and, though this is now of less consequence than it once was, still it has its effect. The cattle-plague is spreading, and the farmers are calling out for more stringent precautions against the introduction of diseased animals, while on the other hand there is a popular cry against restrictions of any kind, as tending to increase the injurious monopolies of the landed interest.

COMMERCIAL UNEASINESS.

Under these circumstances it is hardly surprising that there should be a good deal of commercial uneasiness. The markets are subjected to influences on the effect of which it is impossible to reckon with confidence. Prices kept up by an artificial limitation of production are apt to lead to a reaction when the demand falls off. It seems to be assumed at present that the press of all kinds of things must necessarily rise in the same proportion, and no margin is allowed for a decrease of consumption. Those who deal in articles of luxury must, when articles of necessity are dearer, make their choice between lowering their prices and selling a smaller quantity of goods. The moment people feel that is a forlorn condition. A plethora of money provokes rash speculations; and for the last two years there has been a violent determination of specie to London. The war and the transfer of capital from France to Germany have produced the same effect. The rise in the rate of interest in the bank rate of discount has been followed by a general fall of securities and several houses supposed to have been touched by the bankruptcy of Gloucester were still regarded with suspicion. It may be that men of business are frightened only at their own good fortune, and believe things are too good to last, or there has been an inflation which may at any moment collapse. F. H. J.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The obituary of the London *Times* of Sept. 20 contains an announcement of the death of Mr. William Highmoor, of St. James'-road, Holloway. It is stated that he was one hundred and seven years of age.

Three Chinese have taken out a patent in Paris for the invention of a new automatic and autographic continuous telegraphic instrument, by the aid of which appears in the dispatch is transmitted to the receiver in an exact facsimile of the transmitter's autograph.

The official *North German Gazette* remarks that if the Queen of England did not join in the blessing of Government at Berlin, it was because she did not wish to do so. In its instance, the *Gazette* says, to speak of the excursion of England. The hope is subsequently expressed that the English Press will return to a more amicable disposition toward Germany, such as prevails there toward England.

The *Swiss Times*, of Sept. 18, reports the latest ascent of Mont Blanc as follows: "Last week four English ladies, the Misses Murray, and their brother, arrived at the Grands Mulets, accompanied by four guides. Continuing their ascent on the following day, they reached the grand plateau, when the youngest, twelve years of age, feeling fatigued, went back to the Grands Mulets. The three others, however, aged respectively twenty-one, seventeen and fourteen years, continued their ascent, and arrived at the summit of Mont Blanc about midday. At 9 o'clock in the evening they were again at Chamonix, where they were triumphantly received at the Hôtel du Mont Blanc. Such an ascent, it is said, has not been made for several years.

According to a statement made at the Statistical Congress, held this year in St. Petersburg, the total number of deaths from smallpox in the German Army during the recent Franco-German war was 263. This small mortality is attributed to the system of compulsory revaccination, which every man who enters the army must undergo. On the other hand, in the French Army, where revaccination is not compulsory, the number of deaths, as stated by a French authority, was 23,402. This terrible difference, says the *Wiener Medizin Wochenschr*, must puzzle the greatest opponents of vaccination.

Confirmation has been given by other well-informed French journals to the statements of the *Usages* respecting Cardinal Antonelli's representation to the three Emperors about the meeting place of the next conclave. *Le Français*, an organ of liberal clericalism, is specially informed that the Emperor Francis Joseph has on two distinct occasions within the past few months expressed to Pius IX. the sentiments of devotion to the Church, with an assurance that in case of the conclave not being able to meet at Rome, Austria will place Trent at the disposal of the members of the Sacred College. *Le Français* has reason to know that two other honorable places, one in the Netherlands, for a having offered the Island of Malta for the contingency in question, and M. Thiers having suggested Monaco as a suitable spot for the assembly, where it could be protected by the combined fleets of France and Austria.

The French papers announce the completion of the plans of the new strategic railway intended to connect together the works and advanced forts destined to co-operate in the future defense of Paris. The line is to be greatly extended, and will not describe a regular circle, as in many places it will make considerable détours in order to connect the more advanced forts. It will also be brought into communication with the other important railways, and will thus, as it were, be connected with the whole of France. The scheme was suggested a year ago, though only now is it perfectly completed, and the plans also include a precise and detailed estimate of the cost of the work. Of course the primary object of this strategic line is the defense of the capital. But once established and in working order, it will be also found serviceable for the various local interests of Paris. The stations and landing-places are to be strongly fortified, and in many points the rails will be protected by épaulements constructed on a new system. The scheme is, it is stated, to be presented to the President—who already knows all the details—for his final approval towards the end of the current month.

The Opera and the Concert Season.

"L'Africaine" will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening....At Steinway Hall, the last but two of the Rubinstein concerts may be attended....The last Patti-Mario concert, to take place previous to the departure of Mr. Sullivan's company for the West, will be given to-night at Steinway Hall.

Suicide of a Young Man.

Stephen D. Hicks, son of a restaurant keeper at No. 219 Greenwich-street, a young man twenty-three years of age, took arsenic in a glass of lager-beer ten days ago. A physician was called and the matter kept from the public. Hicks, who had been drinking very hard previous to taking the arsenic, gradually sank, and died on Saturday night. He was born in Brooklyn, and well educated. Coroner Young will hold an inquest in the case.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Cosmopolitan Conference was addressed, yesterday, on "Finance," by Mr. Hotchkiss.

The Teutonia Maennerchor gave an evening entertainment at Dramatic Hall, in Houston-street, last night.

An unknown sailor, about thirty-five years old, dropped dead in Washington Market yesterday.

The scholastic exercises of Columbia College, East Forty-ninth street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, will commence this morning.

Valentine Gudas, a cook, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for dishonoring a little girl named Cecilia Lucke, eleven years old, living at No. 36 Rose-street.

The Odd Fellows' Saengerbund gave an entertainment at the Walhall, in Orchard-street, last evening, which included a concert and a dramatic representation.

At the Turn Hall, in Fourth-street, a course and concert was given last night, the proceeds of which will be donated in aid of the school of the West Side Turnverein.

The Beethoven Maennerchor gave an entertainment at its club-house, in Fifth-street, last evening, which was largely attended by the friends of this popular organization.

A man named Fuller, residing at No. 701 Sixth-avenue, was yesterday locked up at Jefferson Market for beating Mme. Bushman, of No. 161 Greene-street.

The singing school established by the North-eastern Saengerbund for the education of vocalists was reopened for the season, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, yesterday, when a number of new pupils were admitted.

A large and select audience, composed principally of inhabitants from the Provinces of Elsass and Lorraine, filled Central Park Garden, last night, where a concert was given for the benefit of the Elsass-Lorraine Society.

John Kudger, of No. 21 Clinton-street, while leaving a lager-beer saloon in Pitt-street, near Stanton, on Saturday night, was stabbed in the back and slightly wounded by an unknown man.

Patrick Maloney, a boy nine years old, living in Avenue D, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, quarreled on Saturday night with another boy called "Baldy," and was slightly stabbed in the left side.

The Church of the Disciples, Steinway Hall, Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, was reopened yesterday. The services were conducted by Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, at the conclusion of which a lecture was delivered by him on the "True Working Church."

During a quarrel at their residence, Thirteenth-street and Third-avenue, last night, John O'Connell attempted to cut his wife Catherine's throat. He failed, but cut her seriously on her right arm and back of her neck. He was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-first Precinct.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Koch, Philip Seiler, of No. 229 West Thirty-eighth-street, was locked up for having beaten Mrs. Jane Memsh, of No. 229 same street, on the head with a club, inflicting dangerous wounds.

Patrick Murphy, a boy fifteen years old, residing in Sixteenth-street, near First-avenue, during a quarrel on Saturday night was stabbed in the arm and severely wounded by Thomas Montgomery, eighteen years old, of Thirty-ninth-street, near First-avenue, who was held for trial at Essex Market Court, yesterday.

Raymond Catz, of No. 64 South Fifth-avenue, who stabbed Emanuel Burnett, of Mount Washington, Columbia County, N. Y., in the liquor saloon, corner of South Fifth-avenue and Grand-street, was committed by Justice Koch, yesterday. Burnett still lies in a precarious condition.

The Evening High School, in Grammar School No. 35, in West Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, and the evening schools in the City, will be opened to-night. There are sixty-seven male, fifteen female, and three colored schools in the City, and they will continue open for fifteen weeks.

The Grand Commandery of the State of New-York will join in the annual conclave at Newark, N. J., on the 8th inst. The Sir Knights will meet in a body at the asylum, corner of Broad and Centre streets, at 4 o'clock this evening. The band of the Fifty-fifth Regiment will be present, and will proceed to the Barclay-street ferry, en route to the gathering at Newark.

BROOKLYN.

Catherine Schaubacker, a domestic, in Ninth-street, while retiring to bed was seriously burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

John N. Wade, a machinist, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a watch, valued at $60, from William Sheehy, Hamilton-avenue and Sixteenth-street.

The residence of D. M. Brown, No. 393 Third-street, was entered by burglars on Saturday night. They bursted open a bedroom door and aroused the family. The depredators fled without booty.

Alfred Linquin, a Swede, residing at No. 624 Atlantic-avenue, was observed, yesterday, wandering about Lafayette-avenue, bleeding profusely from a cut on the head. He stated that he had been waylaid in south Brooklyn, knocked down and robbed of $18.

Shortly after 1 o'clock, yesterday, three boys entered through the back yard of Henry C. Hughes' provision store, corner of Union-place and Dupont-street, Greenpoint, and robbed the money drawer. Stephen Walters, and a boy named Madden, two of the gamy parties, have been arrested.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the three-story brick building, corner of North Third and Second streets, E. D., owned by Mrs. McAteer. The store and basement was occupied by John Schneider as a bakery. His loss amounts to $600; insured. Mary Duggan, aged twenty-three years, and Mrs. Marshall, an old lady sleeping in the attic of an adjoining building, were nearly suffocated by smoke. The damage to the building was trifling. Cause of the fire unknown.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday Bishop Loughlin dedicated the new Catholic Church called "Our Lady of Loretto," in Hempstead.

Treadwell Wood and Charles Granger, two horse-thieves, were captured in Huntington, on Saturday.

The new Methodist Church at Great Neck, built on the Benjamin Wood estate by Joseph Skinner, was dedicated yesterday. It cost $6,000.

There are forty-two cases on the calendar of the Circuit Court to be held at Riverhead today. The important ones are the Horton divorce case and the fish factory nuisance.

NEW-JERSEY.

The work of rebuilding the Watson Manufacturing Company's shop in Paterson will be commenced this week. Meantime the Company will commence work in temporary buildings on Dale-avenue, in order to fill about $200,000 worth of orders that they have on hand.

Rev. H. Mason Gallaher, late of Brooklyn, commenced his labors at the Broad-street Baptist Church, Elizabeth, yesterday, preaching, both morning and evening, to large audiences. The society has agreed to pay Mr. Gallaher $10,000 per annum, and have given his wife a house worth $15,000.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In Admiralty.—No. 188, Ryan vs. Heckscher, Jr.; 189, Thomas vs. Steamship Ocean Queen; 190, Thomas vs. Pacific Mail Steamship Company vs. Ferry-boat America; 171, New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company vs. Propeller John Taylor; 194, The New-Jersey Lighterage Company vs. Steam-tug B. Leary; 195, Chapman vs. Sloop Mary J. Dole.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—Held by Leonard.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1618, People, ex rel. Stamber vs. Maguire; 770, Sheldon vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; —, Hollerer et al. vs. Bishoe et al.; 693, Wilson vs. Roddy; 653, Cobb vs. Steen et al.; 639, Mayer vs. Tilton; 1, Bernstein vs. Meyer; 1, Bernstein vs. Meyer; 1, O'Brien, Sheriff; 1704, Pass vs. Williams; 850 Meyer et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2704, (R. C.) Jewett et al. vs. Block et al.; 1, The Brunswick Home vs. Conklin; 1, Tyson et al. vs. Hirst et al.; 564, Liddle vs. Duncan et al.; 566, Batty vs. Warren; 740, Lane vs. Charlevoix; 732, Willis vs. Steinfeiss; 2054, Corry vs. Hillyer et al.; 910, Williams vs. Mommsen; 1, Kerr, The Bank of New-York National Banking Association vs. Bull; 814, Winslow vs. Dibble.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Demurrer; 1, The Wheeler Machine Company vs. Frank et al.; 2, Parish vs. Sherman et al.; 2, Goodenough vs. Spencer; 16, id.; 4, Foley vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 5, The Board of Supervisors of New-York vs. Tweed; 6, Traphagen vs. Mathews; 7, Foley vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 8, Stevenson vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 9, The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. Foley; 10, The Board of Supervisors of New-York vs. Connolly; 11, Board of Supervisors of New-York vs. Davidson; 12, Board of Supervisors of New-York vs. Tweed; 13, Board of Supervisors of New-York vs. Ingersoll; 14, Board of Supervisors of New-York vs. Miller; 15, Isidor et al. vs. Altman; 16, Marks et al. vs. Altman; 17, Tyson vs. McCauley; 18, Clippenger vs. Altman; 19, Fanson et al. vs. Hoffman; 20, Byrne vs. The New-York City Central Underground Railway Company.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by —, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 11 M.—First Monday motion calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—29, Howell vs. Ruby; 1, Bernstein vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company; 2, Bernstein vs. Germania City Fire Insurance Company; —, Rock, sr., et al., vs. Werder; 531, Reineman et al. vs. Buckman; 1818, Agate vs. Lowenbein; 1493, Simon vs. Herman; 1748, Clarke vs. Taylor; 1677, Rogers et al. vs. Ward; 807, Schaus vs. Manhattan Gas-light Company; 1142, Bruff vs. Ward et al.; 1123, Healy vs. Welch et al.; 666, Gladstone vs. Commercial Fire Insurance Company; 814, Chapman vs. Phenix Bank of New-York; 1477, Courtney vs. Baker et al.; 1711, Friedhof, Administrator, &c., vs. Staten Island Railroad Company; 1718, same vs. same; 1719, same vs. same; 1720, same vs. same; 1721, Bernstein vs. The Brooklyn and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Morrell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1234, Muller et al. vs. Higgins; 1165, Bell vs. Ferrier et al.; 1166, Bell vs. Knickerbocker et al. vs. Smith et al.; 1200, Keep et al. vs. Smith et al.; 1202, Davidson vs. Smith et al.; 980, Hall vs. Baldwin et al.; 1298, Levy et al. vs. Jones et al.; 1133, Cassidy vs. Frost et al.; 1251, Wright vs. Walden; 492, Stenfeld vs. Sommers; 1174, Breen vs. Rich et al.; 90, Sleeth vs. Delavand; 1346, Ross et al. vs. Moore et al.; 82, Blandey vs. O'Brien; 1306, Bonnell vs. Griffith; 1280, Myers vs. Hoffman; 1251, Dever vs. Hadren; 368, Kreyndler vs. O'Brien, sheriff; 1265, Shields vs. Leary; 1506, Adams vs. Syracuse; 1283, Garvey vs. Whelan; 1, Wheeler vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; 946, Sanan vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 482, Perrine vs. Lohman; 1455, Schuberth vs. Heyman; 1330, Platt vs. Platt; 1, Sonick vs. Sonick; 1, The Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company vs. Stover; 1024, Coles vs. United States Sewing-machine Company; 482, Leetch vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 813, same vs. same.

Part II.—No calendar until first Monday in November.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Robinson, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.—Demurrer; 1, Davis, Receiver, vs. Mallory; 2, Fearon vs. Newcombe; 3, Ferguson vs. Roehl et al.; 4, De Haas vs. Gardner; 5, Bangs vs. The Blue Ridge Railroad Company; 6, Savidge vs. Barmers; 7, Matthews vs. The Mayor, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—Motion for Mandamus; 523, Levinera vs. Borick; 180, Dillon vs. Feigelsman; 532, Estes vs. Runk; 534, Cocks vs. Colina; 536, Quinsby vs. Parker; 540, Wack vs. Wood; 30, Brail vs. Schmidt; 542, Wallach vs. Schmidt; 544, Pillow vs. Dulgez; 546, The Amazon Insurance Company vs. Cottingham; 548, Matthews vs. Racey; 550, Stuber vs. Dohlbeneer; 552,